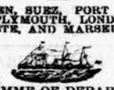
The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,111 NEW SERIES — BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
—NIZAM	2736	500	R. Haselwood	30th Sept.
*L. BALLARAT.	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	7th Oct.
MAUSTRALIA..	3934	600	W. J. Nantes	14th ,,
*L. SHANNON ..	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st ,,
—CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	28th ,,
*L. BOKARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	4th Nov.
† † VICTORIA ..	6800	1500	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
L. HYDASPES ..	2824	500	E. Crew	18th ,,
—SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	25th ,,
L. VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London vi. Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,000 tons. Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Fly South, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for* 172 *First and* 164 *Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
ANCONA.....	3128	600	W. J. Webber	30th Sept.
MALWA.....	2959	2400	G. W. Atkinson	14th Oct.
RAVENNA..	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	28th ,,
MIRZAPORE.	3887	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Sept. 21, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE ..	5,000 800	1st. Oct.	29th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000 800	20th ,,	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th Nov.	1st Jan '88.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey vi*a* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAFORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	15th October.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 2, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY

LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. PERSIA	3017	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	8th Oct.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	10th Nov.
s.s. BELGRAVIA ..	5000	500	Capt. Boothby ..	19th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

Passengers by s.s. Persia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Sept. 17, 1887.

THE S.S. "MERTON HALL," 4,100 tons, 500 H.P. Capt. C. BURNES, will sail from Bombay for LIVERPOOL *VIA* MARSEILLES on or about the 8th October. She has good accommodation for First Class Passengers, but carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

Passengers can book through to London overland.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16 Sept. 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Captain SYMONS, will sail at 1 p.m. positively on FRIDAY, the 30th for freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

SWIFT & FARROW,

ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

TAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

CUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A MAN Interested in the subject should read a pamphlet explaining how the most nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 24½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 27, Apollo Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 27th September, 1887, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1887.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To approve of the appointment made by the Board of Directors of Mr. Gordhandas Khatau as a Director of the Company.

IV. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

V. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd to 30th September 1887, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંમપની.

&c., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 8th September, 1887.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th September 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd October, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder, Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bunreb, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 6th October, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Sept. 26, 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUNS, RIFLES & REVOLVERS.

The following are always kept in stock :—

TREACHER'S KEEPER GUN—
D-B. B-L. C-F. Gun, 12 bore, Double Grip Action, Rebounding Locks, Left Barrel Choke, Engraved, &c. Price Rs. 120, cash.
Ditto. ditto. superior quality and extra finish. Price Rs. 150, cash.

TREACHER'S "SPECIAL" GUN—
D-B. C-F. Gun, 12 bore, Top Lever Double Bolt, Snap Action, Rebounding Locks, Hammers below line of sight, Percussion Fence Action, Damascus Engraved Barrels, Left Choke, highly finished. Price Rs. 180, cash.
Ditto ditto superior finish. Price Rs. 225 to Rs. 295, cash.
Black Waterproof Cases, with fittings complete. Price Rs. 45 and 50, cash.

TREACHER'S SPORTING RIFLES—
D-B. B-L. C-F. Express Rifle, ·500 bore, Double Grip Action, Lever over Guard, Percussion Fence, Rebounding back action, Henry's Rifling, &c., Price Rs. 300, cash.
Ditto ditto ·450 bore. Rs. 300.
Black Waterproof Case, with fittings complete. Price Rs. 75, cash.
S-B. B-L. Express Rifle, ·500 bore, Martini-Henry Action. Price Rs. 160 cash.

TREACHER'S ROOK RIFLES—
Single Barrel, Breech-Loading Rook or Rabbit Rifle, ·380 bore, side Lever, Snap action, Superior finish with Brass Rod complete. Price Rs. 80 cash.
Ditto ditto ·360 bore, Martini-Henry Express Rs. 105, cash.

TREACHER'S BRITISH "BULL DOG" REVOLVER—
Five Chambers, ·450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 36, cash.
Ditto ditto Plated, Rs. 40, cash.

TREACHER'S "ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY" REVOLVER—
Six Chambers, ·450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c., Price Rs. 36, cash.
Ditto ditto Plated, Rs. 40, cash.

TREACHER'S "ARMY AND NAVY" REGULATION REVOLVER—
Six Chambers, ·450 bore, Self-Extracting, Rebounding Hammer, &c., Blued Steel Barrel, &c., Price Rs. 80, cash.
Ditto ditto Plated, Rs. 85, cash.
New ·455 Regulation Revolver, Blued Steel Barrel. Rs. 90, cash.
Ditto ditto Plated, Rs. 95, cash.
Oak Cases, with Fittings, complete, for Revolvers. Rs. 16 cash.
Solid Leather Sling Holsters with Pouch, Rs. 11.

MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS FOR SHIKARIES—
Single Barrel ..... Rs. 30, cash.
GIBB'S and PITT'S new Pattern Hammerless Guns, D-B. C-F-B. bore, in case, with fittings complete. Rs. 310, cash.
ANSON and DEELEY'S new Patent Hammerless Guns, Top Lever, Treble Grip action, Automatic Safety bolting. Left choke, &c. 12 bore, in case, with fittings complete. Rs. 400, cash.
Ditto ditto extra superior finish. Rs. 525, cash.
(For further particulars apply personally, or write for Illustrated Catalogue.)

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, FEMALE NATIVE CANDIDATES, to be educated at the Bombay Cama Hospital, the Agra Medical School, or the Mayo School, Nagpur, for the service of the Berar Branch of the National Association for affording Medical Relief to the Women of India.

CONDITIONS.

Candidate's age.			Nationality or caste.			Linguistic and educational qualification.		
For Bombay.	For Agra.	For Nagpur.	For Bombay.	For Agra	For Nagpur.	For Bombay.	For Agra.	For Nagpur.

Terms will be stated on application and according to qualifications, and it should be noted that of two candidates, one being a Berari, and another a Foreigner, both of equal qualifications, the Berari will have the preference. So too in case of a candidate's being an Eurasian and her competitor a native, qualifications being qual, the choice will fall to the native. In rendering their qualifications, candidates will please be particularly explicit. The language or languages in which they have been educated, and to what extent, must be clearly rendered and certified.

Admitted candidates will have to undergo a course of study for a year or a longer period, according to their qualifications, at any one of the abovenamed Institutions

PURUSHOTTAMRAO,
Honorary Secretary,
Lady Dufferin's Fund, Berar Branch.

Amraoti, Sept. 10, 1887.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

TO SPORTSMEN.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to their large Stock (specially selected for India) of

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & Co. are the appointed Agents for Eley Bros., Kynoch, and other well-known makers.

GUNPOWDER.	BULLETS.	CARTRIDGES.
SHOT, ORDINARY.	BULLET MOULDS.	CARTRIDGE CASES.
SHOT, CHILLED.	CAPS.	CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
MEASURES.	WADS.	CARTRIDGE EXTRACTORS.
HUNTING KNIVES.	SUNDRIES.	CARTRIDGE BAGS & BELTS

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR

PIGOU, WILKS, AND LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE POWDER.

Nos. 4 and 6 grain specially recommended for all Sporting Guns and Rifles, for clean and effective shooting.

SHIKAR DIARY.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Specially compiled for India, enable the Shikary to keep a register of all game killed in a handy and convenient form, will last for several years, and thus become valuable as a record of Shikary occurrence. Contains practical hints on the measuring, cleaning, and preserving of skins, Rs. 2-8 each.

Detailed Price Lists on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE CHAMPAGNE OF THE DAY.

POMMERY & GRENO.

6 MONTHS' EXPORTS .. TO AMERICA.

24,210 DOZENS !!! .....

In quality and general excellence is unequalled by any other brand. Note the subjoined list.

TO AMERICA. THE RICHEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

	Dozens.
Perrier Jouet	5,560
Veuve Cliquot	5,078
Lo...'s Roederer	3,725
C. Heidsieck and Co....	1,607
Ernest Irroy and Co.	1,154
Duc de Montebello	878
Ayala	610
Giesler and Co...	525

24,210 DOZENS !!! Against *ALL* these brands whose exports are only 19,137

SOLE AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

FROM GENERAL CARNEGY.

"I have much pleasure in stating that during the three days I have been at the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, I have found everything most clean and comfortable ; and the servants most attentive and obliging. The Hotel is certainly the best I have been in in India, and the management excellent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our

BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINE.

THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."

A large selection of
LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c,

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,

LADIES' OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street, BOMBAY.
Regent House, SIMLA.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

TO LET, for the Season, and FOR SALE the "Craig Hall," "Monastry Bird's Nest," "Rose Cottage," and "Mulbry Cottage," Mahableshwar. Apply to
HUREE RAOJEE,
VISHNU MAHADEO NAMJOSHI,
Executors of the Estates of the late Lieut-Col. J. Affleck, Somwarpeit, Poona.

OUR LADIES' "POPULAR" GOLD WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.

NAGPORE, Aug. 20, 1887.

Dear Sirs,—About two years ago I PURCHASED from you a LADIES' GOLD WATCH and which I think you call your "POPULAR" WATCH. I now send it to you for a new glass. It has so pleased my wife that I write to ask you to send me another by V. P. P. for my daughter. It keeps most perfect time.—Yours faithfully, T. S. M.

In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case	... Rs. 50
,, Gold Hunting Keyless Case	... ,, 65
,, Gold Half-Hunting ,, ,, ...	... ,, 70

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case

LADIES' GUARD RINGS

In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, a complete assortment for selection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

LIPP'S PIANOS,

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES.

SOAPS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH POWDERS, &c.	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	RAZORS AND STROPS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
PERFUMES,	POMADES,	CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints, etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

EXTRA LIGHT FELT HATS.

BLACK AND COLORS. HOAR & CO. BLACK AND COLORS

IMMENSE CHOICE, NEWEST SHAPE, FEATHER WEIGHT.

Cash prices Rs. 8-6, 9-4, and 10-8.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, BOMBAY.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.

OILS.	PAINTS.	VARNISHES.
Best and Pure. Raw and Boiled. Linseed Oils, Per bottle, As. 14. Turpentine, Per bottle, As. 14.	Ready mixed, of best make, and various Colours, Blue, Black, Chocolate, Red, French, Grey, Green, &c. Per 3 lb. tin, Re. 1.	Superior Quality. Colour, Carriage, Copal, Oak, Goldsize, Blackwood Varnish, &c. Per bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

VARNISHES.

For Reviving Book Covers, Bags, Carriage Cushions, &c. Black, Green or Maroon, Per bottle Re. 1-0.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,

Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS & LEATHER MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

"MOOR" SHOOTING BOOTS.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT MADE

FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.

They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.

THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT FOR SHIKARING.

Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.

All kinds of Boots and Shoes, (Civil and Military) Made in the best style and of FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.

Please apply for our new illustrated Price-list.

DUNNETT & Co.
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR
AND LADY REAY
AND
H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

IN AID OF THE
Royal School for Officers' Daughters, Bath.

PROGRAMME.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY THE 27TH SEPT.

An Original Comedy in three Acts, by G. W. GODFREY, Esq., entitled

"THE PARVENU"

CHARACTERS.

Sir Fulke Pettigrew (of the Warren), W. Propert, Esq.
Mr. Ledger M.P. (of Pagnell Royal) Major Moorelane.
The Hon'ble Charles Tracey ..... A. M. A. Harris, Esq.
Claude Glynne ..... F. Faikner, Esq.
Lady Pettigrew ..... Mrs. Carter.
Gwendolen Pettigrew ..... Mrs. Moorelane.
Mary Ledger ..... Miss Pottinger.

By kind permission of Col. Beville and Officers of the Marine Battalion the Band of the Regiment, under the direction of Mr. Curry, will attend and play the following :—

1.—Romance..... "Rose softly Blooming".... Spohr.
2.—Valse..... Love's Dreamland..... Roeder.
3.—Serenade..... Schubert.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 4 Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 12
Orchestra Stalls ..... Rs. 4
Dress Circle, Front Row Reserved ..... Rs. 4
Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3
Pit Stalls ..... Rs. 2
Upper Circle ..... Rs. 1
Back Seats ..... Annas 8

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Company, Limited.

Doors open at 9 p.m. Performance to commence at 9-30 punctually.

PURE EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED.

PREPARED under a new process from the flesh and bones of the Domestic Fowls, highly nutritious and sustaining, and an essential article for Invalids suffering from weakness and exhaustion.

Please ask for Madon's Extract of Chicken only.
Per Pot, Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY IS A CERTAIN AND SURE CURE FOR PILES

in their worst form.
Internal, External,
Bleeding or Blind
PILES,
all yield to treatment by
HARLEY'S PRESCRIPTION.

Price 4s. 6d.
or from the Sole Agents,

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld,
OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
For Rs. 3, including Bandage.

HARLEY'S BLOOD PURIFIER,

A positive cure for every form of SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE
From whatever cause arising.

Diseases of the blood, skin and scalp, with loss of hair from infancy to old age, affections of the liver, stomach, kidneys, abscesses, boils, blotches, disfiguring humours, discharging wounds, dyspepsia, eczema, erysipelas, emaciation, face grubs, flesh worms, general debility, humiliating eruptions, itching, scaly pimply inherited scrofulous, jaundice, ring-worms, rheumatism, sores, sloughing, tetter, ulcers.

A remedy that enriches and purifies the blood and thereby clears and improves the complexion, infusing tone and vigour throughout the whole system.

Price 4s. 6d.
or from the
SOLE AGENTS,

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
For Rs. 3 per bottle.

A NEW NON-INTOXICATING DRINK.

COOPER, MADON & COMPANY'S
NON-ALCOHOLIC
INDIA PALE ALE,
A most decided Desideratum.

THIS Ale has been introduced to meet a want long felt in this country for a beverage made from the hop, containing all the tonic and stomachic qualities of the herb without the addition or presence of the objectionable alcohol, which may be taken with impunity; and such a beverage is our "INDIA PALE ALE," a drink made from the finest Kentish hops in combination with pure beetroot sugar. There is no doubt whatever that our "INDIA PALE ALE" will entirely supersede such drinks as Tonic Water, Zoedone, and all so-called Phosphorous Beverages.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per dozen.
Four annas allowed per dozen for returned empty bottles.

COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
ÆRATED WATER BREWERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Brisk and Sparkling—

	Re.		Re.
Soda Water.....	0-10 per doz.	Tonic Water ...	0-14 per doz.
Aerated Water..	0-10 ,,	Seltzer Water..	1-0 ,,
Potash Water..	0-12 ,,	Lithia Water..	1-0 ,,
Lemonade	0-12 ,,	Ginger Ale	1-4 ,,
Ginverade	0-14 ,,	India Pale Ale.	1-4 ,,

Martineau's Diabetic Remedy ..... 1-4 ,,

DR. MARTINEAU'S PRESCRIPTION FOR DIABETES, CARBONATE OF LITHIA AND ARSENIATE OF SODA IN AERATED WATER
Which he avers is an infallible cure when used to the exclusion of other drinks.
See *Times of India.*
Accurately dispensed by our English Chemists in pure

SPARKLING AERATED WATER.
Re. 1-4 per doz.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS,
THE MOST POWERFUL BRAIN, NERVE AND MUSCLE TONIC KNOWN.

THESE are highly recommended and used with great success in MENTAL OVERWORK, NERVOUS DEBILITY, through whatever cause, and in restoring YOUTHFUL VIGOUR, VITALITY and STRENGTH in OLD and DEBILITATED SUBJECTS. Prompt, save and sure.

Also
HARLEY'S COMPOUND
DAMIANA ELIXIR.
This remedy is used for the purpose for which the "Pearls" are recommended.
On receipt of Rs. 6-8 a bottle of PEARLS, or Rs. 7-8 a bottle of the ELIXIR, sent free to any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS:
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MACIVER LINE STEAMER "EUROPA" has ARRIVED from ANTWERP, LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW via Kurrachi, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented duly certified by the surveyor before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 26th Sept. 1887. MacIver Line.

CHUBB'S

PATENT RIM DEAD LOCKS WITH TWO KEYS,
To open on both sides.
Sizes 5, 6, and 7 inches.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of the late SIR MAXWELL MELVILL, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., are requested to forward the same to the Undersigned addressed Ganesh Khind House, Poona, on or before 31st October next, after which date no Claims can be entertained.

A. B. PORTMAN, Lieut.-Col.,
Executor under the Will of the late Sir Maxwell Melvill.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or six shillings and three pence per Share, and will be payable on or after the 27th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on 15th instant.

By Order of the Board,
W. A. BAKER,
Bombay, 23rd September, 1887. Manager.

HORSE AND PONY CLOTHING.

COMPLETE SETS (consisting of Quarter-piece, Apron and Hood) in a variety of materials. Prices according to Pattern and Size required, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 17 per set Cash or by V. P. P.

Address the ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS,
Cawnpore.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co,

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

PIANOFORTES! PIANOFORTES!
AND
ALL OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
GREAT FACILITY. VERY CHEAP AND READY TRANSACTIONS.

GENTLEMEN having either to BUY or SELL Second-hand PIANOFORTES, &c., are requested to communicate with

S. S. MONTALEGRE AND Co.,
Piano Tuners and Repairers and Commission Agents. First class reference. Many years' experience throughout the Bengal Presidency and the province of Sind.
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Mofussil orders will be duly attended to.

NOTICE.—We the Undersigned have commenced GENERAL AGENCY business at MORMUGAO, GOA, under the name and style of "MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY."

L. M. GOMES,
R. DO ROSARIO.
Mormugao, 15th August 1887.

"MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY," Goa, Receives Goods and Produce from Up-country, forwarded by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway; ships Consignments to Bombay and other ports; effects Purchase and Sales on its own account or to order; and undertakes other General Commission Business of receiving and forwarding Goods and indenting all kinds of Merchandise or other Requisites from the best houses in England and the Continent of Europe. Lands secured by purchase, or on lease, for buildings sites at Mormugao, buildings erected according to plan, or building materials supplied on the most advantageous terms, under special arrangement.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

A DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 1,00,000 will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners, Madras, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly to Debenture holders, and having a currency of 50 years. Tenders should be sent to the Municipal Office addressed to the President not before noon, on 15th October 1887. The allotment should be fully paid up before 15th December 1887. For further particulars see *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement, dated 23rd August 1887, or apply to the President.

G. M. J. MOORE, LIEUT.-COL.,
President, Municipal Commission.
Municipal Office, Madras, 26th August 1887.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press:

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and nausea, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicinet Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

NOTICES.

TO LET, AT MADRAS,

IN a Business Locality, on the Mount Road, a large Hall, with Front and Back Verandahs and Private Room, forming the Upper portion of Spacious Buildings next to G. D'Angelis' Confectionery Establishment, well adapted for a place of business. Situation Central. Measurement:—Hall (boarded) 21' 10"×30½'. Front Verandah 23½'×8.' Back Verandah 60'×17.' Private Room 31½'×9. Apply to K. DE COSTA, 179, Mount Road, Madras.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders resident in India will be held at the Company's Office, 29, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY the 5 October 1887, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st To elect a Member of Committee.
2nd To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration
By order of the Local Committee.

P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.
Bombay, 23 September 1887.

READY FOR SALE.
COMPLETE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS
IN
LARDEN'S HEAT;
BY
WM. MENZIES ALEXANDER, M. A., B. Sc.,
WILSON COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

THIS WORK is designed to aid PREVIOUS STUDENTS in preparing for the UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS. While it will prove useful to students generally, to those who have to pursue their studies in private it will be found invaluable. In addition to the problems in the text book there have been appended above 100 original problems, giving the work an independent value.

Price Re. 1.
Apply to
RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager to Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON,
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NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1887-88, which is estimated at :—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka ..... 4,000 } Forest Depots on
Belgaum Taluka ..... 1,700 } road-sides.
Total 5,700
Khandies of 500lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara ... 2,000 } Kadra, Kumta and
Central Division of Kanara ... 400 } Honawar
Southern Division of Kanara ... 2,200 } Bunder Depots.
Total 4,600
Khandies of 560lbs. each.

2. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the Undersigned. Tenders should reach him by the 10th of October 1887.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.
Conservator's Office, Southern Circle Belgaum, 3rd September, 1887.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
THROUGH COMMUNICATION WITH SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

UNTIL further notice Passenger Trains between Mormugao Harbour and Sonauli (Foot of the Ghats) run as under :—

	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.
Mormugao Harbour ..... Dep.	7 45	3 10	Sonauli ..... Dep.	7 14	2 39
Sonauli ..... Arr.	11 20	6 45	Mormugao Harbour ..... Arr.	10 40	6 5

The Train (S M R) leaves Castle Rock (Top of the Ghats) for Dharwar and Belgaum at 10-45 a.m.

The Train (S M R) arrives at Castle Rock (Top of the Ghats) from Dharwar and Belgaum at 5-9 p.m.

Passengers can, by previous notice, arrange with the Carting Contractor, Castle Rock, for conveyance between Sonauli and Castle Rock.

Messrs. Shepherd's Steamers will, from 20th September, run daily between Mormugao Harbour and Bombay, calling at intermediate Ports. Leaving the Harbour after arrival of the Evening Train their Steam Launch will ply between Panjim and Mormugao Harbour in connection with our Trains.

Dock passage to or from Bombay ..... Re. 1

W. I. P. R. GOODS RATES.

Commencing not later than 1st October, Goods can be booked through between Bombay and Deuli (S M R) and vice versa at the following rates (per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.)

NOTE.—All packages must bear consignees' marks to ensure prompt and correct delivery.

FROM BOMBAY.

To Stations.	Special class per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.	Ordinary Goods Rates. Per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Cotton Rates. Per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. Full pressed.	Half pressed.	Dooras.	51 mds. & Under 81 upwards.	Grain, Seeds, Salt and Kerosine Oil. Per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.	Piece Goods Rates. Per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods mixed with Silk and Twist.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Silk Piece Goods.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mormugao Harbour	0 4 6	0 10 6	0 7 6	0 5 6	0 4 0	0 2 6	0 13 0	0 11 6	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 2 6	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 10 6
Margao	0 4 6	0 10 6	0 7 6	0 5 6	0 4 0	0 2 6	0 13 0	0 11 6	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 2 6	0 13 10	0 13 10	1 0 6
Deuli	0 4 6	0 10 6	0 7 6	0 5 6	0 4 0	0 2 6	0 13 0	0 11 6	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 2 6	0 13 10	0 13 10	1 0 6

FROM DEULI.

To Stations.	Special class per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.	Ordinary Goods Rates. Per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Cotton Rates. Per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. Full pressed.	Half pressed.	Dooras.	51 mds. & Under 81 upwards.	Grain, Seeds, Salt and Kerosine Oils Per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.	Piece Goods Rates. Per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods mixed with Silk and Twist.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Silk Piece Goods.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mormugao Harbour	0 4 6	0 10 6	0 7 6	0 5 6	0 4 0	0 2 6	0 13 0	0 11 6	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 2 6	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 10 6
Margao	0 4 6	0 10 6	0 7 6	0 5 6	0 4 0	0 2 6	0 13 0	0 11 6	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 2 6	0 13 10	0 13 10	1 0 6
Deuli	0 4 6	0 10 6	0 7 6	0 5 6	0 4 0	0 2 6	0 13 0	0 11 6	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 2 6	0 13 10	0 13 10	1 0 6

For further information apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

E. S. PEMBERTON,
Deputy Agent.
Mormugao, Sept. 15, 1887.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as hitherto fore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHED.

All oders will receive prompt attention.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	,, 28	,, 45
Cut-hunting	,, 30	,, 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	,, 19	,, 29
Cut-hunting	,, 20	,, 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates :—

Open-face,	18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting	,, ...	,, 110
Cut-hunting	,, ...	,, 115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	,, 12
Shamrock	,, 11
Thistle	,, 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	,, 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	,, 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

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Is the Chief Consideration in Selecting an Office with which to effect

A LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE
STANDARD
Has been Established for 62 years and has Paid in Claims
ELEVEN
MILLIONS STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary,
Standard Life Office, Bombay.

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ORR AND BARTON'S
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No. 1	Octavo size 9½ by 5½	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 12-8
,, 2	Quarto ,, 11½ by 9½	,, 13-0	,, 21-0
,, 3	Foolscap ,, 14½ by 9½	,, 16-8	,, 25-0
,, 4	Folio ,, 19½ by 12½	,, 27-0	,, 44-0

These prices include hinged outer wooden box, fitted with Bottle of Ink, Sponge, and packing charges. Extra Bottles of Ink, Re. 1 and 1-8 each. Full instructions accompany each Multiscriptor.

Remittances must accompany each order, or instructions to send by V. P. Post.

N. B.—Our Multiscriptor is now universally used all over Southern India, British Burma, and the Straits by Government Officials.

ORR & BARTON,
South Parade, Bangalore.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted from through the Bank.

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Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts a 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Karrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FINEST CONTINENTAL VINEYARDS AND SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERIES have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We can quote MESSES AND CLUBS rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, thereby doing away with the necessity of their DIRECT IMPORTATIONS, as our lengthy experience and the ENORMOUS PURCHASES made by us yearly for our numerous Branches and Agencies throughout the East enable us to buy CHEAPER AND BETTER. For Price List apply to

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments, The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIEL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

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Fire Premiums for 1887 ..... £690,600
,, 1886 ..... £688,126

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, 5-15½
Amateur Theatricals: Novelty Theatre.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 25th:—Bhownagar (s), from Bhownagar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Java (s). for Persian Gulf and Karachi; and Culna (s), Coast and Calcutta.

POLO.—The game this evening will be:—Black and Yellow—Craigie (Capt.), Scott-Stewart, Warner, Sladen and Barder *vs.* White—Macrae (Capt), Fenton, Wallace, Dixon and Graham. Play commences at 5-15 p.m.

THE 3RD BOMBAY LIGHT INFANTRY.—Last evening, the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry left Poona by special trains at 6 and 9 o'clock, respectively for Bombay *en route* to Aden. Arriving here early this morning. The regiment has been stationed in Poona for nearly three years.

REPORTED THEFT.—Laloobhoy Gungadur, residing on the 1st floor of a chawl in Bhowada 1st Street, reports the theft of a cotton jacket, in the pocket of which there were currency notes and cash to the value of Rs. 177-8, from his residence, some time between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock on Sunday night.

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK AT ODOWADA.—We are asked to say that subscriptions for the benefit of Meerwahji, the surviving male member of the family which has fallen a victim to cholera, under the painful circumstances quoted in our columns yesterday from the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, will be received at the office of that paper.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF THEIR ORNAMENTS.—Gunnoo Bhema, living at Kholbat-road, reports that his daughter aged 8 years, was enticed away by some person at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening last, to a cross-lane at Bholeshwar, where four silver bangles, a silver neck chain, and a silver anklet, of the collective value of Rs. 12, were stolen. The man absconded, after giving the girl some sweetmeats to eat. Damodhur Luckmidass, living at Wittal-wady reports that at 2 p.m. on Saturday, a Hindoo enticed his son, aged nine years, and took him to Mahaluximi by train from the Charney Road Station. When there, he took from the boy a gold pearl ear-ring and a gold neck ornament, of the collective value of Rs. 75 and absconded.

THE KOLI DISTURBANCE SUPPRESSED.—We are very glad to state that, through the skilful and energetic measures adopted by Colonel Wilson, Superintendent of Police, the notorious dacoit leader, Rama Muria, and his friend Dagdia, were arrested at the village of Tokoods, in the Khed Taluka, on the night of the 23rd instant, by the special duty Policemen under the order of Mr. Ganpatrao Mulhar Bokad, a Koli Police Inspector, who had been specially deputed from the Satara District for the apprehension of the dacoits and their gang. Rama Muria was arrested at the house of his mistress, whose husband had been murdered by him. Dugdia was not taken without a struggle. He fired at his captors, and wounded one of the villagers in the thigh, injuring several others more or less seriously. The police fired at him, wounding him in the face, and thus disabled him. Both the prisoners were brought into Poona yesterday afternoon, escorted by a strong guard of the armed police. Five guns and three swords were found with the two prisoners. Rama Muria had a valuable turban on his head and a pair of silver anklets. He is short, stout, and sturdy, and evidently a powerful man. His companion is very much like him. Colonel Wilson examined Rama Muria, who acknowledged having committed three or four murders and dacoities during his few months' predatory career.—*Deccan Herald.*

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

67-86—Tyabji and D—Khudiza Begum alias Doolum Begum *vs.* Awed bin Oomer Sultan—Winter and B—Part heard.

152-87—Moreshwar L—Ismail Haji Isack *vs.* Mahomed Haji bin Syed Badroodin—Crawford and B—(For further hearing).

119-87—Janardhen G—Ranchordas Surji and another *vs.* Camarbai and another—Hore, C and B.

60-87—Mirza, H, K—Ramchunder Ganooji *vs.* Sawaliaram Ganooji—In person.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

6-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Meggi Luckmidas *vs.* Munchabai, widow of Cullianchund Maneckchund—Little, S, F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

337-87—J C Cama—Rowji Pandurung Bhapker *vs.* Narayen Sonaji Chawan and others—In person.

340-87—In person—Rampurtab Goolabrai *vs.* Raghoozill alias Raghoo Vithoo.

Long Causes.

09-87—Wacha and G—Tribhowandas Venarsee and another *vs.* Lalloobhoy Mathooradas and others—Muji, B B.

310-87—Tobin and R—Ismail bin Pathan Haji Abdool Rahman and C *vs.* Bai Rehmabai and others—Hore, C and B.

313-87—Chalk W and S—Tejsey Assoo and others *vs.* Dhunjibhoy Aspuniarji Shroff—Bomonji and H.

314-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Gopikabai *vs.* Crustnarao Cassinath—Hore, C and B.

438-86—Jefferson, B and D—Samulbhai Nathoobhai *vs.* Dwarkadas Lalbhai and others—Tyabji and D—B and B and in person.

93-87—Payne, G and S—Jaikissondas Purshotumdas *vs.* Bhookundas Vizbhookundas—Macfarlane E and H.

155-87—Shamrao—P C A Turner *vs.* L W G Rivett-Carnac—Little, L, F and N.

87-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Huboobai *vs.* Luckmidas Khimji and others—Little, S, F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

554-86—M and G—B B Malloo Makoond *vs.* Purmasundas Jowandas—Little, S, F and N, and Tobin and R—Part heard.

194-87—Little, S, F and N—Jamsetji Burjorji Bahadurji *vs.* Ebrahim Vydina and another—Ardesir, H and D—Part heard.

147-87—Little, S, F and N—Bapty Brothers *vs.* Annie Bapty—Craigie, L and O.

63-87—Tapidas and D—Settabai and others *vs.* Dhana Pacharia and others—Chalk, W and S.

375-86—Bomonji and H—Jeejeebhoy Muncherjee Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy and others *vs.* Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and others—L, S, F and N, C, L and O and P and R.

185-87—Nanu and H—Karsundas Natha and others *vs.* Ladkavahu and another—L, S, F and N and C and B

123-87—Macfarlane, E and H Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash *vs* Sonabai and others—M and D, and P and R.

151-87—Khunderao M—Gangavishnu Shrikisindas *vs.* Moreshwar Bapujee Hegiste and others—Macfarlane, C and H.

205-87—Chalk, and S—Magandas Tapidas *vs.* Khojee Gulamhoosen Vazeer—Wadia and G.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 25th September, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 20 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·865
Temperature of the Air	78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·1
Dew Point	72·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·809
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, NNE, NW, NNW' NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	188
Fall of Rain	0·12
Total fall during month	18·08
" " year	90·83
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

At a meeting of the Council held to-day, the following members were present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presiding; his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; the Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope; the Hon'ble Lieut. General Chesney; the Hon'ble A. R. Scoble; the Hon'ble J. B. Peile; the Hon'ble J. Westland; the Hon'ble J. W. Quinton; the Hon'ble Colonel E. G. Wace; the Hon'ble Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan.

LATE KING OF OUDH'S ESTATE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble said:—I have to ask your Excellency to suspend the rules of business in order that I may introduce and submit for consideration at to-day's meeting of the Council a Bill to provide for the administration of the estate of the late King of Oudh. His Majesty died yesterday, and in view of the peculiar circumstances which marked his legal position, and that of his family, it is desirable that steps should at once be taken to secure his property and to provide for its distribution without exposing it to the risk of robbery or the delays and cost of litigation. As the Council is aware, his late Majesty was during his lifetime exempt from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts. Three Acts of this Council have been passed securing to him special privileges. By the first Act XIV. of 1860, provision was made for exemption from process within the precincts of the residences occupied by the King at Garden Reach. By the second Act VIII. of 1862, with a view to protect his personal dignity his Majesty was partially exempted from the jurisdiction of the Civil and Revenue Courts, and from that of the Criminal Courts, except in regard to offences punishable with death under the Indian Penal Code. By the third Act XIII. of 1868, it was provided that no suit or process should be allowed against the King's person or property unless with the previous consent of the Governor-General in Council; and his Majesty was further declared incapable of entering into any contract which might give rise to any pecuniary obligation on his part. The King having been thus *solubes lege* in his lifetime by reason of the consideration shown him by Government, I venture to think that exceptional legislation is justified for the administration of his estate after his death. But there are other considerations which point to the same conclusion. I understand that there are between three and four thousand persons at Garden Reach who were dependent on the King and whose occupation will be lost at his death. The situation is still further complicated by the fact that some weeks ago the King's seals were stolen from his palace, and have not improbably been used to give apparent authority to a variety of false documents. To provide for the claims of this enormous household, and to put a check on the presentation of fraudulent claims it is proposed that the Governor-General in Council shall have exclusive authority to act in the administration of the property of whatever nature left by his late Majesty and to make distribution of the remaining property or the proceeds thereof in such manner as he deems fit among the family and dependents of his late Majesty; and that no Act of the Governor-General in Council in connection with the administration to or distribution of the property left by his late Majesty shall be liable to be questioned in any Court. As the Agent of the Governor-General with his late Majesty immediately upon the King's death took possession, and under instructions from the Government of India, of all the property in the palace, it is proposed to indemnify him and all persons acting under his orders from all liability in respect of the measures taken by them for the preservation of that property, and as a final precaution it is proposed to enact that no testamentary or other deposition made by his late Majesty, and no proceedings that have been or may be instituted in any Civil Court shall interfere with or defeat the exclusive authority of the Government to act in the administration of the estate. I may mention that similar measures were taken in the case of the Nawab of Surat, and that the legislation now proposed finds a precedent in Act XVIII. of 1848.

At a later stage of the meeting the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble introduced the Bill and said:—This Bill, copies of which have been laid on the table since the sitting of the Council began, consists of three sections. The first gives to the Governor-General in Council exclusive authority to act in the administration of the property of whatever nature left by his late Majesty the King of Oudh in regard to the settlement and satisfaction of claims against the estate of his late Majesty, and may make distribution of the remaining property or the proceeds thereof in such manner as he deems fit among the family and dependents of his late Majesty; and that no Act of the Governor-General in Council in connection with the administration to or distribution of the property left by his late Majesty shall be liable to be questioned in any Court. The second section indemnifies the Agent to the Governor-General with his late Majesty and all persons acting under his orders from all liability in respect of all acts done by him or them since the 20th day of September 1887, in connection with the preservation and administration of the estate of his late Majesty, and no suit or other proceeding shall be instituted in any Court against him or them or against the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of those Acts or any of them. The third section is designed to prevent the possibility of any testamentary or other deposition made by his late Majesty from over-riding this Act, and it is also laid down that any person who under any probate, letters of administration or certificate, or otherwise, has received or realised any portion of the estate of his late Majesty, shall be bound to account therefor to such officer as the Governor-General in Council may appoint in this behalf. The Bill was then passed.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton, in moving that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to establish a University at Allahabad be taken into consideration, said:—We have received numerous criticisms on this Bill from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and from gentlemen interested in the subject residing in those provinces, and from some members of the Senate of the Punjab University. We have also been favoured with a written opinion from our hon'ble colleague Rana Sri Shanker Buksh Singh, who was prevented attending this Session of Council, in which he expresses approval of the measure. These opinions and criticisms we have carefully considered, and in accordance with many of them we have cleared up what appeared to be ambiguities in the wording of the Bill as introduced, and have endeavoured to remedy defects which experience has brought to light in the working of the Punjab and other University Acts. I need not detain the Council by dwelling on these changes, the more important of which are set forth in our report. I proceed at once to make some observations on the constitution of the University, the point in the Bill which has been mainly selected for adverse comment. We have made no change in the constitution or functions of the University, which will be, as originally proposed, an examining body only, never to proceed to the position of developing into a teaching body. It will consist of a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, with whom, when associated as a Senate, will rest the entire management of and superintendence over its affairs, concerns, and property. Before the University can come into existence its component part must be created, and therefore the Bill of necessity nominates the persons who are to be the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows. This necessity appears to have been overlooked by a few of the critics of the measure. The first Chancellor will be the present Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, as I stated at an earlier stage of the Bill. The first Vice-Chancellor will be the Hon'ble Sir J. Edge, Chief Justice of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces. This nomination will, I have no doubt, commend itself to the Council, not only on account of the personal merits of the nominee, but also because from the part of his holding a high office at Allahabad the Vice-Chancellor will be able to preside over all, or at least all the more important meetings of the Senate, and to guide their proceedings with weight and effect. The first Fellows will be found in Parts I and II of the schedule to the Bill. Part I contains a list of officers in the service of Government. On a former occasion I explained the reasons for which it was deemed advisable that the incumbents for the time being of such offices should be Fellows of the University. We have added to the list entered in the Bill as introduced the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, as we hope that both the Central Provinces and Rajputana, where there are at present Colleges imparting high education, will soon send students to our University. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh accepted a proposal to limit the number of *ex-officio* Fellows and suggested a maximum of twelve, but on consideration the Sub-committee came to the conclusion that such a limitation might be inconvenient in practice and decided to make no change on this point in the Bill as introduced. We were unable to attach much weight to a general objection to the institution of *ex-officio* Fellowships as giving Government excessive influence in the management of the University. There is nothing in the circumstances of the infant Allahabad University which will enable her for a long time to dispense with the official support and guidance which have been found necessary in the case of her older sisters at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Lahore. The educated classes within the sphere of her operations are not yet so numerous as to afford a sufficiently wide field for the selection of persons who could safely be entrusted with the control of higher education in an area of such vast extent; and are not so influential with the general public as to draw them on to a practical appreciation of that education when unaided by the prestige and authority of the executive Government. By the measure before us Government is committing large though indirect powers of control over the education of the people to the institution established by the Bill, and it is our duty to make such provisions in regard to its constitution as will ensure that those powers will be properly and efficiently exercised, and that they will not be abused. On this point and also on some proposed additions to the *ex-officio* list Sir A. C. Lyall writes as follows:—"The institution of *ex-officio* Fellows and the power conferred by the Bill on the Local Government to specify the offices to which fellowships should be attached, have met with some adverse criticism. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahmood, who combines with the education of an English University an intimate knowledge of the people of these Provinces, and whose opinion is therefore of special value, while he admits that there are good reasons why the Bishop of Calcutta, the Chief Justice of the North Western Provinces, and the Director of Public Instruction should be *ex-officio* members of the Senate and Fellows of the University, would either restrict the distinction to those appointments, or if it were thought necessary to attach it to others, would greatly add to the number specified in the first schedule of the Bill. As a member of the governing body of the Mahomedan College at Aligarh, he objects to the distinction which seems to be drawn between the Principals of Government Colleges and the Principals of Colleges which have been founded or are supported by the people; and suggests that either the former be struck out of the schedule or the names of the latter added to it. After full consideration the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to recommend any alteration of the Bill in this respect. The reasons for the present rule are found in the wording of section 5 (a) which limits the nomination of *ex-officio* Fellows to persons who hold offices under Government, and who would not therefore be at liberty either to decline the appointment or to abstain from taking such a part in the business of the University as Government might allot to them. But gentlemen who are at the head of the independent colleges are in a different position; and to enter them in the Act as Fellows *ex-officio* might expose the Government to the risk of anomalies and embarrassment. All the present heads of independent colleges have been nominated by Sir Alfred Lyall as Fellows in Part II of the Schedule, and there is no reason to suppose that the claims of their successors will be overlooked. When the principle on which the distinction is made is understood it is not likely to be regarded as in any way invidious; nor indeed does the Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., the founder and Principal of the Aligarh College, take any objection to it in the opinion with which he has favoured this Government. That there should be a small number of *ex-officio* Fellows to form a permanent nucleus to the Senate seems hardly open to dispute, and is not gainsaid by Mr. Justice Mahmood. His suggestion that a general power be given to the Local Government to specify such independent or aided Colleges as are affiliated to the University, and possess a sufficiently high status to entitle their Principals to *ex-officio* Fellowships has also been attentively considered. But here again the objection already explained stands in the way; while it has also to be remembered that a College thus specified might not maintain the standard of teaching in regard for which the honour had been made *ex-officio*." Part II. contains the list of first Fellows other than those appointed *ex-officio*—32 in number, and has been drawn up so as to include qualified representatives of all classes likely to be interested in the success of the University. In the printed papers on the Bill will be found letters from gentlemen connected with the Educational Department in the North-Western Provinces which express regrets and apprehensions that sufficient influence has not been given to Principals and Professors of Colleges in the constitution of the University. When these letters were written the list contained in Part II of the Schedule had not been published. An analysis of that list shows that of the 32 Fellows named in it 16 are, or have been directly, concerned with education in the United Provinces. The services in the cause of education of my Hon. friend Syud Ahmed Khan Bahadoor are well known to the members of this Council. He is the founder, and probably still the manager, of the Anglo-Mahomedan College at Aligarh, a flourishing institution which numbers its students by hundreds, and is rapidly diffusing among our Mahomedan fellow-subjects a widespread desire for that higher English education from which they have hitherto in a great measure kept aloof. Raja Siva Pershad of Benares was for many years employed in the Educational Department of the North Western Provinces where his intelligent labours earned for him special rewards and distinctions. Besides those two gentlemen the list includes the Principals of five aided Colleges, 7 Professors or ex-Professors of Colleges, and 2 Inspectors of Schools; and part 1 enrolls among the *ex-officio* Fellows, the Director of Public Instruction and the Principals of the Government Colleges at Allahabad and Benares. Unless it be determined to make over the entire management of the University to what is after all a small body of professional teachers in the United Provinces, I think their representation in the governing body of the University cannot be considered inadequate. Great as are the professional abilities, zeal, and attainments of those gentlemen, we are not prepared to recommend that the just influence they may hope to maintain in the direction of the studies prescribed by the University should be untempered by the wider experience of the educational needs of the inhabitants of the United Provinces which we may hope to gain from the representation in the Senate of the views of classes other than professional educationists. The identity of the teaching and examining staff is also as far as possible to be avoided in a University like this which aims at the absolutely impartial testing of results by examination. In the debates on the Punjab University Bill in 1882, the late law member whose opinion on the subject is entitled to especial weight, stated that from his English experience he knew the risk to be real and substantial if this principle were disregarded. In addition to the gentlemen directly connected with education in the North-Western Provinces the list of Fellows contains the names of several others who, from their academic experience, professional avocations, or interest evinced in the cause of education, are likely to contribute to the successful management of the University. We have by an alteration in the Bill as introduced in partial accordance with a recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor empowered the University to confer degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Laws without reference to the Government of India. The local High Court is largely represented in the Senate, by the Vice-Chancellor, two other of its learned Judges, by one of its advocates and one of its pleaders. Three Fellows are taken from the Covenanted and one from the Uncovenanted Civil Service, three from the medical and one from the engineering profession. The talukdars of Oudh furnish one Fellow whose literary abilities and liberal encouragement of education on his estates would under any circumstances entitle him to a place in the list in which also fitly appear the names of two gentlemen from the same Province one of whom is an enterprising publisher of vernacular works that he disseminates through India, Persia, and Central Asia, and the other is a Master of Arts of the Calcutta University to whom we are indebted for several useful criticisms on the Bill.

The motion was then put and agreed to and the Bill as amended was passed.

The Punjab Land Revenue and Tenancy Bills were also passed, after which the Council adjourned till 6th October.

LYNCH LAW IN MADRAS.

LYNCH law is apparently not confined to the western wilds of America, but is practised at times in the Southern Presidency. The following report of a case of lynching appears in the *Madras Mail*:—

At the Kistna Sessions two prisoners, D. Rattanja and Venkataratnam, were tried for the murder of a woman named Kristnamma. The prisoners were convicted and sentenced to death by the Court. It appears that complaints were made that a very offensive smell emanated from the house, which was occupied by the prisoners and the deceased widowed sister-in-law of the 1st accused. The house, which had been locked up for some time, was forced opened by the Village Munsif and Police authorities, and the dead body of Kristnamma was found, with a hempen chord tied round her neck, buried under a layer of earth four or five inches deep. A *post mortem* showed that death resulted from strangulation. Suspicion was aroused against the prisoners and they were arrested at a place called Jagayapett. 1st prisoner stated that he and the 2nd accused detected his sister-in-law in an intrigue with a revenue peon. They both resolved to kill her on account of the disgrace, and together they strangled Kristnamma and hurriedly buried her. 2nd prisoner alleged that it was the 1st accused alone who, after the discovery of the intrigue, killed his sister-in-law, and that all that he (2nd prisoner) had done was to dispose of an ingot of gold for 1st prisoner, which the latter obtained by melting the deceased's jewels. The sentence having been referred for confirmation by the High Court, their Lordships, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parker, after hearing Mr. Balaji Row, Vakil for the prisoners, and the publice Prosecutor in support of the conviction, reversed the sentence of death passed upon the 2nd prisoner, and directed the Sessions Judge to take further evidence and submit the same to the Court before it disposes of the case of the 1st prisoner.

THE ADVANTAGES OF SCIENTIFIC CREMATION.

THE *Din Handhu* reports a Marathi lecture treating of the advantages of scientific cremation, which was delivered on Wednesday night in the hall of the F. C. College, Khetwadi, by Mr. B. B. Nagarkar. The lecturer in his opening remarks, observed that what he was going to say was merely to assist them in thinking on the subject—it was a suggestive scheme and although it was new it did not the less deserve careful thought on the part of the people.

The question, the lecturer continued, had its practical side, and it was not becoming a shrewd and civilized community to condemn an innovation without properly discussing its bearings. All innovations are strenuously opposed at first in every country especially where the people are conservative. The art of printing was once denounced as the devil's invention and Galileo as it is well known, was persecuted for teaching astronomical truths.

The idea of the vegetable feeding on the animal kingdom by devouring the carbon from the air and the other residum from the soil was humourously referred to by the lecturer who remarked that for aught they knew the table before him, if made of real Indian teak might perhaps contain atoms which once formed parts of their Aryan ancestors. He commented on the different systems in vogue in the world for disposing of the dead—cremation, burial (in land and in water), devouring by birds of prey, exposure to the sun, swathed in straw, and lastly by cutting up and devouring the corpse by the r latives and friends of the deceased. Confining himself to the two systems largely prevalent at the present time, *viz*, cremation & burial, Mr. Nagarkar alluded to the wisdom of the ancient Aryans in finding out a method of letting the body disappear or resolve itself into the elements in a manner approved of by the highest authorities in modern by-gone science. Burial on the other hand took years instead of a few hours to disperse the atoms of the dead and this slow process of corruption under the ground by contaminating the springs below and the air above was a standing menace to the living. Statistics were given to show the number of human corpses rotting in and around the city of Bombay and poisoning the air far and wide. Cremation, the lecturer continued disposed of the body rapidly and harmlessly as far as the living were concerned; it was unquestionably the best system extant; but it still left room for improvement. The present system of burning bodies in the open was primitive and more or less defective. For instance—

1st. It was costly in so far as much of the heat from the pile was lost—this was small matter to the rich; but to the poor R. 5. or 6, for cremating body meant a great deal when, the price of fuel was so dear. In the Crematorium which concentrates the heat on the body—the cost should not exceed. R. 2 or 3.

2nd. It was slow taking 4 hours the furnace would do this work in 1½ hours viz ½ hour for reducing the body and the same time for cooling of furnace.

3rd. During wind and rain the party attending the pyre were put to great inconvenience and discomfort; this was avoided in the crematorium.

4th. The body was sometimes not completely consumed: the apparatus did the work thoroughly.

5th. Impure gases and small particles of organic matter escaped with the smoke; this was injurious to health. Even the Shastras recognized this fact. Menu clearly says that amongst other things smoke arising from the burning of the dead is harmful. The present chief burning ground in the city being to the windward aggravated the mischief.

The smell of burning flesh was at times great.

The residents in the neighbourhood felt all this but for obvious reasons did not complain.

In the Crematorium all impure gases and organic matter were completely destroyed and no offensive smell escaped.

6th. The pure ashes of the deceased unmixed with the ashes from the foul could not be had under the present system. The whole of the Sonapur compound was overlaid with ashes which were never completely removed and it happened that ashes from the dead bodies of Brahmins Kshatryas Vaishyas and Shudras intermingled from day to day, and so did the smoke from the several pyres blazing simultaneously near one another. If this was considered objectionable then the apparatus alone could yield pure ashes—ashes shining like "frosty silver."

7. Already there have been complaints about the great position of the Burning ground, and although there may be no immediate fear of that ground being closed, the question was not likely to be lost sight of by the authorities. If the present system of cremation must be adhered to, the Hindus should be prepared at some future date to burn their dead at considerable distance from the thick of the town. If the cremation apparatus came into use, the community could dispose of their dead at their very doors if necessary.

8. Those who volunteered to attend the lighted pyre had a hard time of it, a weak or nervous person could not help getting faint and sick owing to the heat and smoke.

9. The process being carried on before one's eyes is extremely shocking to the feelings. The slicing of heavy logs of wood all over the body, the dropping of feet and hands now and then beyond the pyre, the stoking of the body and occasionally hacking some diseased part of it by means of hatchet to accelerate combustion—were details sickening even to narrate. In the crematorium the body would be left undisturbed to the last.

As sentiment must always play a large part in funeral as among other ceremonies, the relief afforded to the feelings of the relatives and friends of the deceased from the use of the apparatus was one of the greatest advantages of the new system.

The lecturer then proceeded to explain the construction of the crematorium by means of large coloured diagrams and a wooden model lent for the occasion by the Municipal Commissioner, the furnace being on the Gorini principle slightly modified to suit the requirements of the Hindus whereby they could light the fire in the furnace themselves. The model, we may here mention, is open to the inspection of the public, at the Municipal Office. Mr. Nagarkar demonstrated to his audience that there was no foundation whatsoever in the alarming rumour that the furnace contained infernal machines either for cutting or for pounding the body before burning it. The question of cremating in an oven was not a new one. Colonel Martin had proposed a cinerator at Poona in 1864, but it did not prove acceptable to the people. The very word, "Bhattee" *i.e.* oven or furnace was repugnant to Hindus and so was the word "Yantra" *i.e.* machine. There was much in a name, and he would therefore ask all who heard him to call the crematorium the "Chitagriha"—the home of the funeral pyre. The history of the Cremation Societies in Europe and America was then briefly given, and the lecturer exhorted his hearers not to remain content with what they had received from their wise progenitors, the Aryans, whom in the matter of cremation the Western nations were now eagerly following, but to keep up with the march of civilization and to improve upon and to increase the wealth of useful customs and practices left them as a rich legacy. He concluded by telling them that the authorities had not the remotest idea of forcing the crematorium on any section of the Hindu Community not willing to use it.

Mr. Nagarkar's delivery was impressive as usual and this accounted for the patient hearing the audience gave him—at times cheering heartily. It required considerable moral courage in the lecturer to come forward and enlighten his fellow brethren on a subject which though important in itself was unpopular in the extreme and where instead of applause, unmerited obloquy alone was to be expected—thanks to the efforts of Pandit Gattoolalji in that direction. Mr. Nagarkar's lecture will, we hear, shortly be published for free circulation.

THE LATE KING OF OUDH AT GARDEN REACH.

THE *Englishman* publishes the following interesting sketch of the late King of Oudh by "One who knew him":—

The life of the late King of Oudh at Garden Reach, although from the European point of view a life of uselessness and sloth, was according to Oriental ideas, as much the life of a King as it could be within the limited area of the palace grounds, and with not more than seven thousand subjects to reign over. He held court and received regal honours, created titled nobles according to his caprice, sometimes raising a menial to a position of one or two hundred rupees a month, which was nearly the maximum income of his Majesty's grandees, and travelled over his grounds in a jhampan, occupying at different times different buildings, to make believe he had summer palaces and country seats like other Kings. His favourite way of whiling away his time was to watch his animals, of which he had a much larger collection some years ago, before his affairs became pecuniarily embarrassed, than he had latterly. At one time his Majesty would command his vast flock of pigeons to be flown for his amusement; at another he would watch the fishes being fed; at another have his rams, cocks, quails, &c., fight before him; or frequently he would sit for an hour surrounded by his attendants, and watch some strange beast or bird, as it moved about its cage and devoured his food.

The King's prevailing passion was for order and cleanliness. The hundreds of Europeans who have been admitted to his grounds have remarked how beatifully the walks were swept and the beds were weeded; but few are aware of the lynx-eyed vigilance with which the King himself saw his orders in that respect carried out. If on one of his little trips, his Majesty saw a few feathers lying among the flowers, or a few straws and withered leaves on the walk or refuse of any kind not cleared away, both the jemadar of the section and the watchman of the day would be fined three day's pay. As there were five hundred *malees* in the King's service, that could not be called hard treatment, although it was as strict as possible The same attention to cleanliness was insisted on in all the buildings, especially in his Majesty's principal apartments, where the marble floor and walls, and the handsome furniture, were being cleaned and dusted all day long, the least speck of dirt, or particle of litter bringing the usual fine of three day's pay on the responsible servant. If a faint stain from damp or any other cause appeared on the plaster of a house or tank or cage, it had to be covered over with whitewash immediately.

The King was abstemious in his eating, and usually confined himself to one meal a day, but he chewed pan and smoked the hukka from morning till night. He liked to see his begums, or princesses, prepare confections and dishes in his presence, but otherwise he did not spend as much time in their company as he was currently reported to do. The first begum was a lady five years older than the King, who possessed means of her own, and lived in considerable state in the palace as the Khas Mahal. His Majesty was a devout Mohamadan, saying his prayers five times a day, and rigidly observing the fasts ordered by his religion.

In no respect was the estate at Garden Reach more typical of Oriental kingdoms in general than in the prevalence of intrigue and faction among his Majesty's Ministers and servants. The same incapacity to control the men about his person which caused the ruin of his Kingdom of Oudh, appeared in the government of his smaller establishment of the last thirty years. A bitter and ceaseless struggle went on for the King's favour, and for the control of the lakh of rupees which passed through his Majesty's hand every month. Whatever oaths the King might swear or pledges he might make, the next man who gained his ear stood a fair chance of inducing his Majesty to revoke all he had said, and give new pledges and promises.

The King cherished to the last his hatred of Europeans, at whose door, with natural perversity, he laid all his troubles, meaning by troubles his inability to fleece the people of Oudh for his personal gratification. He never saw even the Government agent, if he could transact his business with him by letter, and no other European was admitted to his presence. He always secluded himself on the days that his grounds were opened to visitors. The granting of this favour to strangers became a good deal of trouble to his managers and servants, and the extent to which it was done depended a great deal on the pleasure of the Prime Minister. When the late enlightened Nawab Amir Ali was in power, Europeans were allowed many opportunities to see the King's collection of animals and curiosities.

As he had been a spendthrift and had no capacity for following the advice of a trustworthy man. It is not surprising, therefore, that stories were rife of wolves and sharks taking advantage of his indolence, and latterly of his sickness, to appropriate his income. When jealousies and recriminations were the order of things, it was impossible for the outside public to know whom to believe or what to think. As long as the King breathed, no one could assume authority or interfere with what was done presumably with his Majesty's permission.

There was a meeting at Ata Bagh, Matiabrooz, on Friday of the family and principal officers of the late King of Oudh, to receive a communication from Colonel Prideaux, the Commissioner-General. Colonel Prideaux with his head assistant arrived at 3 p. m., and there were then present 18 Princes of the ex-Royal House of Oudh, including Prince Kamar Kadir Bahadur and Rizavy Saheb Daraga, deputed on behalf of the Nawab Khas Mehal; with the Chief Manager; 25 officers of the late King, and other dependants. Colonel Prideaux read a Government telegram to the effect that the estate would be properly cared for and guarded from the danger of litigation between the members of the family. The Nawab Khas Mehal, and Princes Kamar Kadar and Jahan Kadar, being each of them desirous of being recognised as the head of the family, the Government would also administer the estate. Colonel Prideaux, after reassuring the officers of the latter, directed them to give a full list of the property in their respective charge, and to point out the same. They were further directed to carry out all their duties under the instructions of Mousarmodowla Bahadar, who had been confirmed in his functions as Chief Manager. The local police was directed to let in or out only persons provided with a pass signed by Mousarmodowla.

CHEAP HORSES.

Indian Engineering is not a journal in which one might expect to find articles dealing with the subject of horses. However as every engineer, in the performance of his multifarious duties in the districts must needs ride and drive and is in consequence, materially interested, in one way or another, in the breed and condition of the horses open to his selection, a writer in that excellent but usually very technical journal makes the following suggestions in regard to dealings in horseflesh:—

Bret Harte's heathen Chinee is a typical, by no means isolated specimen of the sort of "cuteness" developed amongst other little considered trifles, by the nineteenth century's jubilant march of progress. On the part of most severely moral and respectable members of society much ingenuity is displayed at times in enforcement of communistic claim to the umbrella another man bought and paid for, people forget to return borrowed books; some gentlemen conceive that they have failed in their bounded duty to themselves, if they fail to "stick" friend, when selling him a horse. It seems to be a point of honor in the horse trade all over the world to cheat.

Even Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, whose cardinal article of belief it is that everything pertaining to, or savoring of the West, is bad even up to the Englishwoman in India, whilst, as a counterpoise, everything Oriental is good—even this hot gospeller of prejudice is fain to admit that the late Abdul Rahman Mines of Bombay was the only guileless horse dealer of his acquaintance. This phenomenon is dead; more's the pity; and the *Bombay Gazette* now suggests that the Arab proverb enjoying honesty in dealings with a stranger, is more honoured in the breach than in the observance, in the matter of horse dealing. Some two years ago the Turkish Government laid an embargo on the exportation of Arab horses to foreign parts; and since then, I am told, very few at all well bred Arabs have found their way to India.

Nevertheless Mr. Stuart Mill's politico-economic axiom that supply is always commensurate with demand has not been falsified by the action of the Turkish Government: the Indian demand for Arabs has been met by labelling as desert steeds, and selling as such Government bred stock, country bred "rejections" that is to say. That at least is the conclusion arrived at by Mr. J. K. Grainger, Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations in the Bombay Presidency, and by Veterinary Surgeon Cooper.

If it is a warrantable conclusion—and I know of no reason why the competency for right judgment, or the local experience of these two gentlemen should be doubted—it is plain that many people, Engineers amongst the number, are playing more than a legitimate price for an indispensable item of field or travelling equipment. Plain also that one of the useful resources of the country is being neglected, to the advantage of rascaldom, and the waste of public money. In these severely economical days of one and fourpenny rupees, and reductions, and revised pension rules, and so forth, there are few of us who can afford to lose the chance of saving an honest penny or two, when opportunity offers. Besides, nobody likes the feeling of being "done."

Fifteen or twenty years ago, any Anglo Indian not riding over 12 stone, could buy some stud bred "rejection" well up to his weight, and to any amount of work, for Rs. 200 or so. Now-a-days, all that the man posted to Bengal can get out of Poona and Buxar is country tobacco, made in imitation of American brands; stuff that is hot in the mouth, and sickly tasting; impertinence of apology for the useful hacks and buggy nags that used to be procurable from those erewhile stud centres. It seems to me a great pity that they were summarily abolished. They were very costly certainly. But that was altogether the fault of the wasteful *dilettante* way in which they were mismanaged; not a fault that ought to be saddled on the stud scheme itself. If you put Colonels to do the work of stud grooms, and give them Staff Captains for assistants, and conduct operations generally on a scale regardless of expense, the pecuniary result of such unbusiness-like ordering of affairs must needs point towards bankruptcy. But could there not, with advantage to the State, and to the public, be some sort of return to the broad lines of the old system, accommodated to business-like, economical lines? Now that the Waler is getting dearer every year, it might be worth the while of Government Remount Agents, and others concerned, to think over the suggestion, and apropos thereto to take into consideration the Waler's proneness to kumree and bowel complaints; his inability to stand the sun, or to do with short or unaccustomed food allowances, on an emergency. The country-bred is not perversely given to kumree

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WHEN PURCHASING at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street, for Cash, you are entitled to 25 per cent. discount off usual prices.

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SALE OF CHINA SUGARCANDY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dammer Gully, without the Fort, by order and in the warehouse of Hajee Essack Ellias and Co., and on account and at the risk of Veljee Visram.

48 packages China sugarcandy.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, on the 1st floor of their rooms handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, plated-ware glass and crockeryware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property is on view.

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THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,

10 bales grey dhooties.
10 cases coloured prints.
5 " white shirtings.
1 " printed handkerchieves.
4 " each 35 dozen lavendar water, blue tape.
4 " 25 " " red "
1 cask silicate of soda.
2 bags 350 gross pint corks.
8 " 1,000 " quart "
30 boxes each 1 dozen old Scotch Whiskey.
10 " Orange bitters.
97 " Ladycoat and Co.'s 1, 2 and 3 stars brandy in quarts and pints.
100 boxes Boubee Frere's Brandy.
100 boxes Joseph Wright and Co.'s Spanish Port.
20 " Old dry Sherry.
On account and at the risk of Rutnajee Shewjee—
4600 "
R S 1-3—3 cases 3388 brass cups, 873 lbs.
1601 "
R S 1-3—3 " 3388 " " 875½ lbs.
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The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay—
1 handsome light English-built landau newly lined and in good order.

Also

1 second hand light English-built double seated brougham.
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1 Do. do. do.
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1 strong office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE of valuable landed property in Cavel Street, or Gaiwady, without the Fort.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Dorabjee Dadabhoy Keeka, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable property, viz:—

All that piece of Fazundaree ground, belonging to the Church of Nossa Senhora De Esperanca, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, fronting to the north side of a public passage in Gaiwady or Cavel Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 212 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Mrs. Borges, on the west and south by public passage, and on the north by the property of Francisco Lopes, and which said dwelling house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 104.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 1st October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat, the valuable and handsome richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of Mrs. JACOB HUNT.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY, next the 3rd October at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Metcheil consisting of Lady's gold watch with chain, locket and necklet, diamond and pearl rings, brooches bracelets, gentleman's watch with gold guard and locket, studs and rings silver breeelets and lockets wearing apparel leather trunks, tin boxes, &c.

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Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas,
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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26.

MARKET closed to-day for Dusseerah holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Culna, 1,468 tons, Captain R B Wood, sailed yesterday morning laden with a general cargo for Calcutta via Coast Ports and Rangoon.

THE s.s. Hampstead, Captain E Jones, which arrived in Bombay on Sunday last, from Middlesbro, brought in a cargo of railway materials shipped by the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company. The captain is the vessels consignee.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Java, Captain J Skinner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf and Karachi, laden with a general cargo and with the following passengers on board:—Mrs. Alphonso, three daughters, one infant and one servant for Karachi; and sixty-two on deck for other ports.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
26TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Dragoman	1839	J. B. Rose	A	K. Nixon & Co.
" Persia	2317	E. Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Europa	1192	R Jones	E	K. Nixon & Co.
" Draco	1911	J. Douglas	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Clan Forbes	1591	S. Beer	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Hampstead	1447	E. Jones	H J	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Singapore	1401	G. Parodi	K	F. Bezzoni.
" Banglore	1309	J. Baldwin	L	Hajee Cassum Joosub.
" Eachbourne	1509	J. Watson	N	Beyts Craig & Co
" Merton Hall	2055	C. Barnes	O	E. Bates.
" Etolia	2044	Gill	P	K. Nixon & Co.
" Niagara	1758	H. Cottier	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
" Nedjed		J. M. Reid	Q	R. Framjee.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
25	Bhownagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
26	Java (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf and Karachi.
	Culna (s)	Wood	Coast and Calcutta.

The ship Okenbury commenced loading yesterday for Chittagong and Mauritius.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Etotia (s) 111 bales wool, M Jetha; 150 bales wool, N Khatao; 33 bales wool, G Rangoomal.
Morton Hall (s) 90 bales lemp, M Bhimji; 49 bales wool, M Suntookchand.

FOR LONDON.

Kerbella (s) 14 bales skins, J Purdhan; 35 cwts deer horns, B Sajan; 31 cwts deer horns, F M Dama;

FOR ANTWERP.

Draco (s) 60 bales cotton, fly, D Veerji.

FOR BELFAST.

Clan Munro (s) 20,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore (s) 2,000 cwts castor seed, A Blaschcek and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam (s) 12 cwts gum, F Hurst.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chilka (s) 109 bales cotton, C R Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 24.

Dodd, Surgn, Bo. Med. Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Chapman, Lt., Bo., B. D. Fusils, on leave, from Poona.
Bromilow, Lt., Bo., R. D. Fusils, on leave, from Poona.
Falkiner, Lt, Bo., R. H. A., on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 26.

Grant, Col., Mad., 33rd M., I., on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURE.—September 26.

Roupell, Lt., B., R. A., on sick leave, to Purandher.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, September 27th, 1887.

1. There will be a Council meeting on Thursday next, the 29th instant, at Quartermaster Soundy's to make the preliminary arrangements for the next Rifle Association meeting, at 5-30 p.m.

2. There will be drill at Head-quarters, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, from 9 to 10 p.m. Manual Firing and Bayonet Exercises for trained Volunteers, Squad drill for Recruits.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified:—

3. There will be drill at the Ridge School for Recruits on the mornings of Wednesday the 28th instant and Saturday, the 1st October at 7 a. m.

4. There will be practice at the Colaba Range for Recruits this Tuesday from 4-30 p. m. until dark.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

BATTERY ORDERS.

By MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, Commanding, Bo. Vol. Arty.

Bombay, September 27th, 1887.

There will be a parade of the whole Battery tomorrow (Wednesday) morning at 6-30 a.m., in rear of the Town Hall, in preparation for Saturday's parade. Uniform not necessary.

By Order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, MAJOR,
Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
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BY
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INCLUDING
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CROWDER—September 26, at 41, Hornby Row, the wife of W. Crowder, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1887.

IT is open to doubt whether the London Chamber of Commerce has materially advanced the cause of Imperial Federation in offering a prize for the best essay on the subject. One hundred and six essays were sent in to undergo the process of selection at the hands of Mr. Anthony Froude, Professor Seeley, and Sir Rawson Rawson. The prize has been awarded to Mr. Greswell, late Professor of Classics in the Cape University, and the prize essay, with four others deemed worthy of special honour, have been published in a volume just given to the London public. It was one of the conditions laid down for the guidance of the writers that the main object to be kept in view was the drafting of a plan upon which practical rather than theoretical discussion could proceed in future. No rule was given, however, by which the practical could be differentiated from the theoretical; and theory and practice are consequently present in about equal proportions even in Mr. Greswell's essay. He lays it down that there must be a Federal Council which must be representative and include a powerful executive which will deal with all Imperial questions, its decisions being supreme. Such a Council should be formed of the present English Privy Council, which is composed of the most eminent public men. The Colonies should have also their Privy Councillors, who either themselves or by representatives chosen from amongst them should be *ex-officio* members of the Supreme Council, which should also be strengthened by Colonial Governors, ex-Governors, Agents-General and Cabinet Ministers. The Crown should have a veto given through a Judicial Committee. If Her Majesty's Government and the Imperial Parliament would consent to take their orders from the heterogeneous body thus brought very fortuitously together, we should have the governing machinery for the Empire—provided that the Colonies and the Colonial legislatures would follow the example of Her Majesty's Ministers and the Imperial Parliament and yield it a respectful obedience.

If this be the drafted scheme which Messrs. Froude and Company regard as the most prizeworthy of all the one hundred and six plans formulated by British and Colonial ingenuity we have not yet got very far on the road towards Federation. Mr. Greswell is a better guide when he warns us as to dangers to be avoided in following the somewhat thorny path which will have to be trodden. We must not look forward, he says, to Imperial Federation through "Fiscal spectacles," for if we make federation dependent on fiscal policy, the cause is hopeless. This warning receives a significant confirmation in the pending questions affecting Canada at the present moment, where the relations of the Dominion to the Imperial Government on the one hand, and on the other to the people of Manitoba, illustrate the difficulty of reconciling the financial interests of the colonies with those of the Central Government. Canada has just imposed heavy protective duties, almost prohibitive in their practical effect, on British manufactures. The Prime Minister of the Dominion, in introducing the new tariff, said that it formed the basis of a national policy, and he described it as the natural result of the observation of the prosperity arising from the development of manufacturing and other industry under a *régime* of Protection in the United States. The *Times*, in mentioning with disapproval and alarm this act of the Dominion Government, very frankly points the moral in the following words:—"The imposition by a British colony of prohibitive duties against British manufactures is a curious commentary upon the longings for Imperial Federation of which we have heard so much." It is satisfactory to find that the leading London journal has so soon discovered how unreal have been the hopes about Federation which have found expression in London for a couple of years past, hopes which have found no echo in the Colonies, as we have from time to time taken pains to point out. The truth is that opinion in Canada is moving faster than the Government in a direction quite divergent from that of Federation. Even already a great deal of discussion has been created in Canada by proposals which a Canadian correspondent of the *Times* declares to be of the greatest importance as regards the future relations of the Dominion and Great Britain. It is proposed to establish a Commercial union with the United States which would ensure, (1) complete unrestricted reciprocity in all natural products and manufactures (2) assimilation of tariffs and of duties of every description, not only against foreign nations, but also against Great Britain, (3) abolition of the Customs line between the two countries, and the adoption of a system by which the revenue arising from foreign imports shall be pooled and the amount divided on a *per capita* or some other basis. Singularly enough this movement for a commercial union with the States is a Free Trade reaction against the protective policy of the Conservative party of Canada, which had for its object the fostering of a national spirit and the development of the resources of the country without looking to the United States for commercial advantages, but making Canada independent of her southern neighbour. The triumph of this policy was the construction of the Great Pacific Railway, of which so much was heard during recent debates as affording a new postal and military route to India. We shall presently see that an internal question threatening the peace of the Dominion has arisen from the manner in which the privileges accorded to the Pacific Railway has affected the interests of the people of Manitoba, who, situated midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific shores, are debarred from access to adjacent United States markets by railway in order to force them to use the Pacific line and send their goods to Canadian ports. The agitation for commercial union with the United States is far more momentous and of wider importance than the local Manitoban difficulty. Mr. Goldwin Smith, who is in other matters a most uncompromising Unionist, predicts, as an inevitable result of that agitation, a commercial union of Canada with the United States. The farmers of the Dominion are told that they will then have a market of sixty millions for their produce, and that their sales will be larger and their profits increased. The Canadian correspondent who gives these facts, objects that Great Britain is the market for both Canadian and American surplus produce, and that unrestricted reciprocity would result in the more wealthy and powerful and larger country overpowering the lesser. This objection loses somewhat of its force in view of the facts set forth in another letter to the *Times* that the capital of Manitoba, for instance, being fourteen hundred miles by the Canadian-Pacific railway from Montreal, the tariff charge for wheat comes to sixteen shillings per quarter, while there is an American port at Duluth, only three hundred miles from the Manitoban Capital, from which wheat can be sent to Montreal for one shilling and six pence per quarter. A difference of fourteen and sixpence in the carriage of a quarter of wheat to the shipping port is of course decisive from the fiscal point of view. And here we get confirmation of Mr. Greswell's dictum; that if we look at the question of Federation through fiscal spectacles the cause is hopeless. If the proposed commercial union between Canada and the United States be carried into effect, the door will be closed against British manufacturers on the American Continent. The *Times*, speaking of what will follow, says that the material of Canadian railways would for the future be mainly furnished by the United States, even though the money for the purchase of those materials might be furnished by English capitalists. This is another way of saying, of course, that English capitalists will in any case make their profit out of the development of Canadian resources, and that consideration is not without its solace under the circumstances. It is, however, remote and of less immediate interest than the evidence afforded as to the real direction of the movement of Colonial opinion in regard to the question of Federation.

The difficulty of reconciling conflicting interests between a Federal Government and a province which finds its rights disregarded or sacrificed by the Central authority, is exemplified in the present struggle between the Dominion Government and Manitoba. The Manitoba Government has given a charter to a company to make the Red River Railway, which is sixty-five miles long, to connect Winnipeg with the frontier where the line will be met by an American Railway which will connect it with Chicago and other great American cities. The Dominion Parliament, having reserved the right to make railways to the frontier, "disallowed" the charter. Nevertheless the railway company proceeded with the work, and crossed land belonging to the Canadian Pacific. An injunction to stop this proceeding being addressed to the Premier of Manitoba, that gentleman, happening to be at Chicago, could not be served, and the contractors constructed the way and crossed the Pacific Line. It was asserted that Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, announced in a speech that he would ask for British troops to compel the Manitobans to discontinue the railway, but he has declared that he has never made any such statement. The British Government, if asked for troops, would be placed in a position of considerable embarrassment. To send a British force to tear up a railway connecting Manitoba with Chicago might easily involve political complications of the gravest character. There that matter rests for the present. The truth is that the project of Federation can only be realised when means are found to protect the interests of the constituent provinces of the Federation, while giving all necessary authority to the Central Government to maintain the rights of all against each. It is a very delicate problem the solution of which cannot be arrived at by the dashing off, in hot haste, of gushing leaders in London newspapers. It may be doubted whether the solution is much advanced by a Chamber of Commerce in London or elsewhere offering a prize for the drafting of a scheme which is to be "practical rather than theoretical." The practical difficulty in the way of Federation is that of satisfying those who are asked to submit themselves to a Central authority which they cannot effectually control, that they will not have to sacrifice existing franchises which they value as vital to their prosperity and happiness, and, with them, all faculty of free growth.

THE native papers generally disapprove of the principle of appointing native Chiefs to the local Legislative Council. As to the advisability of having a Chief in the Council to represent a large province a good deal can be said on both sides. A vacancy having occurred in the Council the claims of the Maharaja of Lunawara have been put forward. It is argued from the Rewa Kantha side that since the establishment of the British Raj in Guzerat none of the Rewa Kantha chiefs have been favoured with honours, though the agency forms an important part of the province. The Chiefs were unaccountably forgotten at the memorable Delhi Assemblage. Assuming that there is room for a native Chief in the Council, and that the Rewa Kantha branch has claims to be heard, we understand that the claims of the young Chief of Lunawara are likely to be favourably considered. He is of the new school, speaks English fluently, and has been honorably mentioned in the annual reports by the Political Agents. But it must not be forgotten that the vacancy has arisen through the death of a Scinde representative, and the claims of that important province are strong, and, if unsatisfied now, must at the least be taken into account on the occasion of an early vacancy.

THE local efforts which are being so freely encouraged under the wisely elastic constitution of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund have, as we have frequently shown, resulted in an increased interest in the work of the fund, and in bringing its usefulness home to the people in a very practical way. One of the most recent indications of local energy is that which has just been reported to the Central Committee from Nagpur, where Dr. Barter's midwifery class at the Mayo Hospital has already assumed large proportions, attracting pupils not only from the Central Provinces, but from the Berars as well, whence, as we stated the other day, half a dozen young women are to be sent to the Cama Hospital at Bombay. That the Nagpore class is drawing women of good caste may be inferred from the fact that one of them is a highly accomplished Brahmin lady, the head mistress of a flourishing girls' school, who has temporarily left her school in order to qualify herself as a medical woman.

THE belief which prevails in Calcutta that upon Mr. Molesworth's retirement the office of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India will be abolished is not well-founded. It is difficult to imagine how such an impression has arisen, for there is nothing to account for it. The same may be said of the supposition also prevailing in Calcutta that the office of Director-General of Railways will be abolished. So far as is known there is no ground for imputing to the Secretary of State an intention to place the management of Railways under the Provincial Governments. The office of Director-General of Railways is obviously indispensable so long as the Government of India is one of the chief proprietors of railways in India.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO OF CUTCH, with his brother and Colonel Goodfellow, C.I.E., Political Agent in charge, left London on September 5, for a tour on the Continent preparatory to embarking for Bombay. H. H. visits Paris, Berlin, Vienna and other capitals. He embarks at Brindisi for Alexandria Oct. 3, and intends making a short stay in Egypt, joining the new P. and O. steamer Victoria at Suez. His Highness, it is said, has greatly enjoyed his visit to England, and regrets that circumstances prevent his making a longer sojourn in this country. Before he went south her Majesty invited him to go out deer-stalking, and he is very proud of having shot a stag at Balmoral.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda, who has been visiting Switzerland, accompanied by a suite of sixty and several ladies of his family, and who is now at Aix-les-Bains, will, it is said, in a few weeks be the guest, at Oxford, of his brother Prince Sampatrao, and his cousin, the Prince Gampatrao, both of whom are pursuing their studies at the University, with the intention of taking their degrees. The Gaekwar, whose health has been very indifferent, has experienced great benefit from his visit to Europe, and he will probably reside at Oxford during the months of October and November.

SIR SALAR JUNG has been staying at Droitnich for a course of the celebrated brine baths.

LIEUTENANT H. EARDLEY WILMOT, of the Madras Staff Corps, has published through Messrs. Addison and Co., Madras, a "Manual of Persian Phrases for use in Translations." The work is not remarkable for novelty either in design or execution, but the most indispensable requirement with books of this sort is that they should present in an easily accessible way all that a student preparing for examination is likely to want. This requirement Lieutenant Wilmot's book seems to us to fulfil in a very satisfactory way. The sentences are arranged in four divisions, military, political, legal, and miscellaneous, and as they are selected with regard to the student's practical needs the manual ought to prove useful to those for whom it is designed.

THE enterprising Guzerati Weekly, the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, celebrates the termination of the Afghan Boundary negotiations by giving a full page illustration of one of the new boundary pillars and the surrounding country, and admirable portraits of the two Commissioners, Sir J. West Ridgway and M. Zinovieff.

MR. ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN is writing a paper on the present position and future prospects of British rule in Burma for the October number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*.

AMONG the distinguished visitors whose names are already announced as about to visit India next cold season, are Lord Eglinton and party, and Viscount Clifden.

THE depression in the opium trade continued throughout 1886 with a slight recovery during the latter months. The final reports, which close the year show that the total exports to Bombay for China during the last nine months of the year were 32,684 chests. This, as compared with 28,259 chests during the closing nine months of 1885, shows a considerable increase, but this represents no improvement in the price. The rate at Bombay per chest, on the last day of 1885, was Rs. 1,195 for new opium, and Rs. 1,225 for old. The prices on the 31st December 1886 show a reduction on these low rates, and were Rs. 1,126 and Rs. 1,200 respectively. The continued depression in the opium trade is causing much anxiety to Native Chiefs, who see the principal source of their revenue in danger of decaying, while there is immediate loss and ruin to Malwa cultivators. The Native Darbars try to avoid reduction in their rates for opium lands, and compel the cultivators to pay the same rental for lands, the produce of which has enormously fallen in price. The consequence is great distress and general complaint. The new Minister of Indore, Dewan Ragunath Rao, has realised the danger, and is endeavouring to persuade the Darbar to sanction remissions of revenue which will be otherwise irrecoverable, and, in Gwalior, the agent to the Governor-General has persuaded the Council of Regency to adopt immediate measures to mitigate the general agricultural distress.

THE land revenue of the North-West Provinces and Oudh for last year amounted to Rs. 4,28,14,870 of which 99·3 per cent. were collected. As a rule, the demands for rent were met satisfactorily in the majority of the districts, and in those where any difficulty was experienced it was more from pure stress of circumstances than any objection on the part of the landholders. Still over eighteen hundred persons were arrested for the recovery of rents due, aggregating about eight lakhs of rupees, as compared with 1,338 persons arrested for Rs. 3,417,000 in the previous year. The fact of arrest seems generally to cause the debtors to pay up, as in only a few instances was there any detention for a lengthened period. Besides the collections of current revenue, those also of arrears from previous years were satisfactory.

THE Government of India has decided that a sum of ninety lakhs is to be sanctioned under the heading of Provincial expenditure for some of the lines of railways lately surveyed in the Madras Presidency, and for which estimates had been sanctioned. The first line to be undertaken will be that from Vellore to Villupuram, 135 miles in length, which is to be constructed in three divisions.

THE latest Russian idea for ascertaining the military strength of the country, has been the issue of an order that all old soldiers who have left the service for ten years and upwards were to be called out on the beginning of this month to see if they had forgotten their drill and military duties. They are to assemble at their Government towns for from three to six weeks to be put through their drill by officers of the regular army. They are not to be provided with uniform, but as many of them are known to be beggars or of the poorest class, they are to be given sixteen kopecs, about 3½d., towards their boots.

GERMAN musical circles have sustained a severe loss by the death of the well-known organist and composer Professor Wilhelm Volckmar.

THE new Government of Hawaii has decided to pay the English loan of two millions, minus the excessive commissions demanded.

MR. JUSTICE GROVE has resigned the office of a Cudge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, and her Majesty has approved of Mr. Arthur Charles, Q. C., as his successor.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire broke out on Sunday, September 4, at Veszprim, in Hungary. Two hundred houses were burned, and three persons were killed.

A LARGE shark has been captured close to the harbour of Fiume. It was four and a half metres long and weighed 1,460 kilogrammes. The stomach contained a pair of human feet with boots on them.

ADVICES from Morocco report that the slave trade is still active in the towns of that empire, where quite recently the slave-dealers have hawked about the streets their human victims, offering for sale chiefly children and young negro women.

ACCORDING to advices from Samoa, the German squadron, having demanded a heavy fine from King Malietoa for robberies committed on German plantations in Samoa, landed 500 armed men, who hoisted the flag of Tamasese, the rival King, proclaimed

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

...OUS INCIDENT ON THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER.

BERLIN, SEPT. 25.

...e German foresters, while engaged in their ...s close to the French frontier, observed two ... entering the forest, and believing them to be ...hers, opened fire on them, killing one on the ... and severely wounding the other. It subse...ntly turned out that the former, who had ...ompanied his master, was a gamekeeper and ... latter a French Lieutenant out shooting.

The French Officer's thigh has been completely ...attered by the bullet.

PARIS, SEPT. 26.

The French Government has taken diplomatic ...ction in the matter of the outrage committed by German foresters on the frontier.

DEFIANT SPEECH BY MR. O'BRIEN.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Mr. O'Brien, evading the police vigilance by elaborate ruses, succeeded yesterday in making a defiant speech to a forbidden meeting of the National League, which took place outside Mitchelstown.

DR. TANNER AT FERMOY.

On Saturday last, while a crowd was listening to an address of Dr. Tanner at Fermoy, the police suddenly appeared on the scene and charged the crowd, and during the encounter, fifteen men of the audience were severely beaten, the police using their batons freely. The crowd afterwards retaliated by stoning the police, many of whom were injured.

The real origin of the conflict is still uncertain.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 25.

The Sublime Porte has suggested to Russia the advisability of appointing an International Commission to proceed to Bulgaria.

THE VANCOUVER ROUTE.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The British and Canadian Cabinets have agreed jointly to subsidize a monthly mail service between Vancouver, China and Japan.

THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.

The Fine Arts Exhibition was opened this afternoon by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief were present, but the public were scarcely so well represented as in former years.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in his opening remarks congratulated the Society on having at last got suitable rooms for the Exhibition in the new Town Hall, which he hoped would be available from year to year. He hoped the day would come when the native Princes and Municipalities would become patrons of Art and a good school of native portrait painters would do more than anything else to hasten the time. In this connection he was glad to see that Shere Mahomed, of the Lahore School of Art, had taken the prize for portrait painting. They were fortunate in having among them artists who stood too high to compete for the Society's prizes, including Mrs. Arthur Strachey and Mr. Archer. He believed that in a few years many copies of Archer's portrait of the Countess of Dufferin would be found in India, especially in those hospitals and medical schools for women which she had done so much to establish.

His Honour then read the annual report which stated that there was no falling off in the Exhibition, paintings in oils having risen from 162 to 200 as compared with last year, while water-colours were about 170 against 190. Monochromes had risen from 15 to 56, and competition in photographs for Molesworth's prize was keener than last year.

The following was the list of prizes :—Viceroy's prize, Major E. L Durand, for water-colour ; the Lieutenant-Governor's, Mrs. F. W. Kitchener, for water-colour ; Commander-in-Chief's first prize open to Commissioned Officers only, Lieutenant F. H. Oldfield ; Commander-in-Chief's 2nd prize, not awarded ; Sir Theodore Hope's prize for a series of not less than four water-colour sketches from nature, Colonel. R. W. Sartorious ; Hon'ble J. B. Peile's, Mrs. Jardine, for water-colour ; Colonel H. C. Tanner's, for monochrome landscape, Hon'ble G. B. Peile ; Sirdar Pertab Singh's prize for native artists of Punjab, not awarded ; Mr. Molesworth's prize for photographs, not awarded ; the Society's first prize for oil painting, divided between Sir Benjamin Simpson and Sher Mahomed ; 2nd prize for water-colour, Colonel G. Strahan ; 3rd for figure subject, Lieut. A. C. Lovett ; 4th print flower or still life subject, oil or water-colour, Miss Sandford ; 5th for native artists only, Pestonjee Bomanjee ; 6th, not awarded.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 26.

The Public Service Commission will do nothing further till Sir Charles Aitchison comes out, when the cold weather programme will be settled.

CHANGES IN THE SECRETARIAT.

The *personnel* of the Secretariat of the Military Department is undergoing a rapid change. Colonel Newmarch, the Secretary, does not return ; Colonel Crookshank has already left to take up the command of a regiment ; Major Dean is to officiate for Colonel Ben Williams as Director of Army Remount Operations ; and Lieutenant-Colonel Hay retires at the end of the year ; about the same time Major J. Robertson, C.I.E., who has been a tower of strength in the Accounts Branch, also will retire on pension.

RIFLE MATCH AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.

The following match was fired off to-day : — "The Gymkhana." Competitors to ride over two flights of hurdles, dismount and fire at distances of 200 and 300 yards. H. P. S. 70.

The following scores were made :—Sergt. B. Herlihy, Viceroy's Band, 54 ; Capt. Hume, Commander-in-Chief's Staff, 51 ; Major Chamberlain, Commander-in-Chief's Staff, 45.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 24,

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore, arrived here this morning 2 day's before due date.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 26.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ballarat, with the Australian and China Mails left here for Bombay at 4 p. m., yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70
4½ per cent. "	72⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅜
4½ French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	44 9-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Sept. 25.

10 p.m.	76·8

MONDAY, Sept. 26.

6 a.m.	75·4
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m	82·2
4 p.m.	81·6

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turk 77 perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect, Moulmein route to Siam right.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Secretary for War notifies that in future rewards of £200 each (instead of £100 as previously decided) will be granted to a limited number of officers of the army who render themselves proficient and qualify for interpreters in either Arabic, Russian, or Turkish. Officers who apply for examination will have to obtain four-fifths of the possible number of marks in order to pass.

THE Indian trooping relief season for 1887-88 opened on Wednesday Sept. 7, when the Crocodile left Portsmouth with drafts for Bombay, numbering twenty-eight officers and 510 troops of various crops. The Crocodile called at Queenstown to complete her complement, bringing her total number of troops up to 1,080, with about twenty-four more officers, thirty-six women, and fifty-two children.

IT has been decided at the War Office that the Infantry Battalions to be brought home from India this trooping season shall be the 2nd Hampshire, to be quartered at Portsmouth ; the 1st South Yorkshire, at Chatham ; and the 2nd North Staffordshire, at Warley. All three battalions have been abroad about fifteen years.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE result of Saturday's drawing for the ties was that the 7th Hussars are drawn against Bombay and the Palace Team against Poona. The first match will be played on Monday between the two former teams and will commence punctually at 4-30 ; the Palace Team and Poona playing on Tuesday, and the final coming off on Saturday.

Play will commence each day at 4-30 and will consist of six rounds of eight minutes each, with intervals of three minutes. The names of the players on Monday are as follows :—

7TH HUSSARS.	BOMBAY.
R. Lawley (Capt).	A. Craigie (Capt).
Thomas Hone.	C. Gray.
P. Evans.	E. M. Sladen.
Douglas Haigh.	H. C. Burder.

We are not yet able to publish the names of the Poona and Palace Teams, but hope to do so in a day or two.

CRICKET.

VOLUNTEER CLUB vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE return match between the Volunteer Club cricket team and the Gymkhana resulted in a draw yesterday. Propitious weather favoured the match, which, it may be remembered, was not the case when these elevens met earlier in the season. At the commencement of the game things looked very brilliant for the Gymkhana, for the first wickets broke the bowling early and raised the score in two hours to 112, which amount was registered when the third wicket, O'Shea's, fell. Gould and Faulkner went in first to the bowling of Little and Crawley. Faulkner was the first to succumb to Little when 26 runs had been made, and then shortly after Gould was well held by Little, to whom he returned the ball. When O'Shea and Yately got together they made a most useful stand, adding no less than 92 runs to the score before they were separated, O'Shea having to retire, being stumped by Stephens behind the wickets. The rest of the eleven did not do much, if we except Blackwell and Macbeth, who were credited each with 18 and 28 respectively. The innings closed shortly after tiffin for 169 runs.

Lake and Ford were the Volunteer representatives. Putting up a catch which Yately took advantage of, Ford had to retire after making 12. Devlin took his place and then Wallick followed in, few runs being added. When Lake and Chance became partners they made a most useful stand, which probably saved their side an innings' defeat. Getting together when the total was 51 they knocked up 40 runs between them. Little fell to Faulkner and Crawley then joined Lake who had been playing a very good game. When they had brought the score up to 108 the stumps were drawn and the game, as stated above, ended in a draw, Lake being not out for 43.

The following are the scores and bowling analyses.

GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.

Gould, c and b Little	20
Faulkner, c Lake, b Little	3
O'Shea, st Stephens, b Little	31
Yately, c Lake, b Crawley	47
Blackwell, b Little	18
Macbeth, c Hole, b Crawley	28
Penny, b Little	0
Merriman, h w b Crawley	0
Fitzgerald, c Devlin, b Little	5
Read, c Devlin, b Crawley	0
Brooks, not out	5
Extras	6
Total	169

VOLUNTEER CLUB.

Ford, c Yately, b Brooks	12
Lake, not out	43
Devlin, b Macbeth	9
Wallick, c Macbeth, b Brooks	6
Hale, b Brooks	5
Sharpe, c Merriman, b Brooks	1
Chance, b Yately	21
Little, b Faulkner	1
Crawley, not out	10
Ryan and Stephens to bat	
Extras	6
Total	108

BOWLING ANALYSES.

GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Little	140	82	4	6
Crawley	124	49	5	4
Hale	40	15	2	0
Wallick	25	16	0	0
Devlin	15	8	1	0

VOLUNTEER CLUB

1ST INNINGS.

Macbeth	60	35	1	1
Brooks	100	30	5	4
O'Shea	25	8	1	0
Faulkner	40	18	3	1
Yately	20	11	0	1

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

So far as I can ascertain nothing is known on this side yet as to who will get the vacant seat in the Bombay Council. All the Anglo-Indians I have spoken to on the subject agree that Mr. Justice West is the best man for the post, and that if Lord Reay insists upon recommending a Revenue man it will be a great pity. I have heard in more than one influential quarter the opinion expressed that the experiment of having two Revenue Officials, Messrs. Ashburner and Ravenscroft, as Councillors was by no means a success. It is felt here to be little short of a scandal that Mr. West's eminent services in India, and I may add in Egypt also, have been so long unrecognised, and it will not redound to the credit of Lord Cross if he neglects the present opportunity of doing justice to the distinguished senior member of the Bombay Judicial Department.

Parliament is still sitting and goodness knows when it will be prorogued. In the Lobby last night it was rumoured that the wearisome proceedings of this unprecedentedly long Session would come to an end on the 15th inst., but I should not be greatly surprised if Dr. Tanner's loquacity and Mr. W. H. Smith's incapacity between them do not lead to the business being protracted beyond that date. I have spoken of Mr. Smith's incapacity, and it is impossible to hold the Leader of the House blameless for the present break down of the Parliamentary machine. It is true that he has had great difficulties to contend against, but a skilful leader like Mr. Disraeli would have known how to surmount them. Mr. Smith, as many Conservatives admit, has shown himself utterly unfitted for the position of a Parliamentary Commander-in-Chief, and, demoralized as his party now is, it will be ten times more so if it has to face another Session with the Right Hon. Member for the Strand as its leader. The First Lord of the Treasury never was an effective debater, but that drawback could have been overlooked if he had brought to his duties as Leader of the House those qualities of foresight and sagacity that distinguished the statesman who so long led the Conservative party in Parliament. The rumour is again revived that during the recess Mr. Smith will be raised to the peerage, but who his successor is to be nobody seems to know. Mr. Goschen, although he seems to have passed through the stage of a neophyte to that of a true believer of the Conservative faith, is said by those who ought to know to be impossible, and though Mr. Balfour has distinctly improved his Parliamentary position, he has not yet quite enough ballast for the post. There is of course Lord Randolph, but his complete reconciliation with his former colleagues seems as far off as ever. Indeed, within the past fortnight the old feeling of antagonism that he aroused when he so suddenly withdrew from the Cabinet has, after lying dormant for some time, sprung up again with increased virulence, and the decision come to by Conservative magnates of Yorkshire, like Lord Fevasham, Lord Londesborough and Sir Charles Legard, to boycott him when he goes down to Whitby to speak, is only one of numerous instances that might be quoted of the distrust with which his Lordship is regarded by an important section of his party. His position in reference to the Conservative party has been compared to that of Mr. Chamberlain with regard to the Liberal party, but the cases are not by any means analogous. While on the one hand, Mr. Chamberlain has, rightly or wrongly, forfeited the confidence of the Liberal party as a body, Lord Randolph Churchill is still as popular as ever with the rank and file of the Conservative party, who in these Democratic days have to be reckoned with. So far his Lordship has preserved a dignified silence with respect to the hostile attitude of his titled antagonists in Yorkshire, but it will be surprising if he allows his coming visit to Whitby to pass without giving them a "piece of his mind."

In the Liberal party all is not tranquil. You may have noticed that within the past twelve months a new political organization called the Liberal League has come into existence. It was started it seems as a rival of the Primrose League, and has, I am told, done more effective work of the Liberal cause, especially in the Metropolis. A fortnight ago it organized a "demonstration" in Trafalgar Square which was not a success, and its *fête* at the Alexandra Palace on Monday was only prevented from being a fiasco by Mr. Maude's speech explaining the reason why he threw up the Secretaryship of the Liberal Union and the Vice-Presidency of the Radical Union. When the Liberal League was started Mrs. Gladstone and the Countess Granville accepted posts as Grand Dames of the society or whatever is equivalent for those positions, but afterwards withdrew. Mr. Gladstone and Sir George Trevelyan were invited to the Alexandra Palace function, but they both declined. The Conservative papers say that the Liberal League was started in opposition to the party managers, and that in consequence of their action it is boycotted by all the other Liberal organizations. My own information received from independent sources is to the same effect. It will be interesting to see whether the Liberal League, which is strongly supported by many Irish members of Parliament, is able to make head way against the current of official opposition. I daresay the party managers have good reason for tutoring the new organization, but from what I hear there is not perfect confidence among the Liberals as a body with the gentlemen who pull the wires in Parliament Street. Mr. Schnadhorst is universally trusted, but he is, of course, answerable to some extent to the Chief Party Whips. Mr. Arnold Morley and that gentleman is by general consent the worst of the succession of bad whips appointed by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Adam, who afterwards became Governor of Madras, had a reputation that he did not deserve, and his successor, Lord Richard Grosvenor, would not have been selected for the position had he not been the brother of the Duke of Westminster. But weak as Mr. Adam and Lord Richard Grosvenor were, they were strong in comparison with Mr. Arnold Morley, who is stiff, proud and ungenial. One of the most popular of the younger members of Parliament on the Liberal side say, that whenever they wanted to pair they invariably sought the good services of the Conservative Whips, because they were such pleasant fellows and always ready to oblige. The second Liberal Whip, the Right Hon. E. Marjoribanks, is amiable, but he has not the same authority as Mr. Arnold Morley, and he is moreover supposed to attend chiefly to Scotch members. I am afraid the want of amiability is not confined to the Liberal Whips, but extends to a large proportion of the members on the Liberal side of the House, who seem to despise the art of *savoir faire*. I was much struck with a remark on this subject made by the late Mark Pattison. If I have quoted it before your readers will forgive me for repeating it. Said the sage of Oxford, "I am always complaining about the Liberals, but I am a Liberal myself and probably always shall be one. The fact is there are so many what I may call rough men in the Liberal party. My advice to friends of the same political opinions as myself is to live with the Tories and vote with the Liberals." This is not flattering to the Liberals, but who can say that it is untrue ?

The Battle of Ballycoree, as it has been called, passed off without that effusion of blood that had been anticipated. The only effusion that there was was an effusion of oratory, and of this there was no lack both on Saturday night and Sunday. Both sides claim a victory, but, as very often happens when such is the case, neither can be said to have completely won. The authorities prevented the meeting being held on the spot originally chosen, but Mr. Dillon and his friends said all they had to say elsewhere. To be consistent, the Government ought not to have allowed any speeches to be delivered at or near Ennis, for it could not matter very much to the Nationalists whether they spoke at one particular spot or another so long as they spoke at all. On the other hand, it is to be regretted that previous to the meeting Mr. Dillon and some other gentlemen allowed themselves to be carried away by their feelings, and to utter threats which they afterwards wisely abstained from putting into effect. At the same time, it is unfair to say as their opponents are saying that if Messrs. Dillon and Stanhope, "burlesque revolutionaires" as the *Times* calls them, had had their way there would have been a considerable amount of bloodshed. The fact is the very reverse. By deciding at the last moment not to lead the people to the grounds at Ballycoree, where the military and the police had taken up their position, but to proceed in the opposite direction, the Nationalist members prevented that collision which they are now charged with having wished to create.

The Irish M. P.'s have been anxious to call attention to what they consider the abuse of his powers by the Lord Lieutenant in proclaiming the Ennis meeting, but by a skilful manœuvre on the part of the Government in getting more of their supporters to put a motion relating to the matter on the paper, they have hitherto been prevented from doing anything. We are however promised a full-dress debate on the proclamation when the Appropriation Bill is reached, and Sir William Harcourt has come back to town specially to conduct the operations against the Government. I cannot say, however, that the public exhibit any very keen interest in the coming debate. Everybody is thinking more about the provincial oratorical campaign that is to be opened next month by Mr. Gladstone. The National Liberal Federation has decided to hold its annual meeting in the great lace town on the 19th of October, and Mr. Gladstone has promised to make a speech on the occasion. Both parties are being preparing for the wordy struggle, which threatens to be one of unusual severity. The belief gains ground that there will be a general election in the spring, and Mr. Gladstone's refusal of the invitation to attend the Constitutional Centennial Commission of the United States, "the most flattering proposal" he has ever received, on the ground of the absorbing nature of the Irish Question, is rightly held to be not without significance.

Archbishop Walsh, in spite of the coolness with which his proposal has been received in England, continues to advocate a Round Table Conference for the settlement of the Irish Land question. His Grace has been blamed in certain quarters for having delayed his suggestion until it was too late, but he completely answers that objection by pointing out that in an interview with Mr. Gill, M. P., the Parliamentary correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, he explained his views at length a year ago. Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., on the eve of his prosecution at Mitchelstown, has delivered a remarkable lecture on "The Lost Opportunities of the Irish Landlords." Archbishop Walsh presided, but the most interesting feature of the proceedings was the appeal made by Mr. O'Brien to the gentry to "draw a wet sponge over the past" and co-operate with the Parnellite party in securing Home Rule for Ireland. Whether the Papal delegate has had anything to do with the offering of the olive branch to the landlords I cannot say, but I observe that Monsignor Persico has postponed his departure from Ireland for several months.

The heart-rending accounts of the terrible disaster at Exeter have created something like a panic among play-goers, and I am afraid the managers of some of our London theatres will suffer. Mr. Augustus Harris, the enterprising lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, advertises that house as the "safest Theatre in Europe," while another well-known place of amusement is similarly described as "the Safe Theatre." I happened to be at the Gaiety on the night of the accident at Exeter, and was forcibly reminded by a little incident that occurred of the danger which frequenters of theatres incur. During the performance there was in the part of the stalls where I sat a somewhat strong odour as of something burning. Two or three persons sitting near me became alarmed and left the house, which was as crowded as London theatres generally are on a first night. Fortunately, the smell of fire, which after a few minutes passed off, did not extend to the popular parts of the theatre, the occupants of which might not have exhibited so much control as the people in the stalls. Dr. Tanner for once in his life made a very excellent suggestion, which has earned him the praise of the Conservative *Globe*, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Matthews, or whoever is Home Secretary next Session, will be able to initiate legislation which will render such a catastrophe as that which has just occurred in the West of England impossible. In reading the various descriptions of the fire in Tuesday's papers I made a note of one incident to bring under your notice. It was that of a man who frantically fought his way through the mass of struggling human beings with a woman on his back. On coming into the light he discovered that it was not his wife as he had supposed, but an entire stranger. "His wife alas !" says the reporter, "was burned to death." I see that the *St. James's Gazette* has since called attention to this highly dramatic occurrence and mentioned one or two instances in which similar scenes have been introduced into works of fiction.

You will see that public attention is being prominently called here to the decision of Lord Cross in the Cambay case which I was able to telegraph to you a fortnight before the news found its way into any of our Home papers. Last week I referred to the statement of the *Standard* to the effect that the Secretary of State had not reversed the decision of the Bombay Government. As I received my information from a perfectly trustworthy source I ventured to hint that the Ministerial organ had been misinformed. It turns out that my surmise was perfectly justifiable. The *Standard* itself a few days later admitted its mistake, and Sir James Fergusson's reply to the question of Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, M.P. for Bethnal Green, confirms in every particular the facts I communicated to you. I observe that one of your up-country contemporaries was good enough to attempt to discredit one of my telegrams because the home papers contained no confirmation of the important news I sent to you. Considering how indifferent London papers are to Indian news and how far behind the *Bombay Gazette* they have been recently in regard to several burning questions, such for instance as the treatment of the Indian princes, your contemporary's comments struck me as being slightly fatuous.

The Rao of Cutch, accompanied by Colonel Goodfellow, started for Paris on Monday. After a brief stay in the French Capital his Highness was to visit Berlin, Vienna and other notable places on the Continent, embarking at Brindisi for Alexandria on the 3rd October. The party will stay in Egypt until the 13th proximo, going on to Bombay in the new P. and O. steamer Victoria. When in Scotland His Highness received marked attention from the Queen, who invited him to go out deer-stalking at Balmoral. The Rao brought down a fine stag and has left behind him pleasant memories. On the moor which he engaged for the season he had capital sport : no less than 850 brace of grouse having been shot by his Highness and his friends.

I was talking yesterday to a particular friend of Maharajah Dhuleep Sing's family and he assured me that the Mahranee was greatly distressed by her husband's vagaries, the opinion of the Maharaja's friend is that he will soon be back in England, cap in hand, and begging for forgiveness. One curious fact was mentioned to me by the gentlemen I have referred to. Just before Dhuleep Singh went away he implored his wife not to pray for him "for if you do" he said "I shall not be able to do anything." This was a curious request to make and taken with other things it seems to show that the Maharajah's mind at the time was considerably unhinged. On the occasion of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee some of the papers drew attention to the fact that the seats in Westminster Abbey placed at the dispesal of the Maharanee remained unoccupied. I now learn that the Maharanee did attend the service at Westminster but arriving late she could not reach the seats originally allotted to her.

Professor Sayce's paper on the birth-place of the Aryans to which I drew attention last week has you will see led to an interesting correspondence in the *Times*. Professor MaxMuller has replied at great length to Mr. Sayce's general arguments, and Sir George Birdwood brings forward a number of facts in order to show that it is impossible to found on the Geographical distribution of the common birch a reason for fixing the aboriginal home of the Aryan races either in Lithuania or Scandinavia. Some other correspondents have written on the subject, but Professor Sayce has been prevented by his duties at Manchester as President of the Anthropological Section from replying in detail to his critics.

Mr. Henry Norman, a member of the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, left London yesterday on a professional tour through a large portion of the British Empire. He goes to Canada first and will afterwards visit the East, travelling by the new Pacific route. He will of course avail himself of the opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the men and things of Bombay when he comes to India. Mr. Norman I may add is the gentleman who represented the *Pall Mall Gazette* at the Bodyke evictions, and whose interesting letters describing the scenes there enacted have since been published in pamphlet form.

The feature of the debate on the Indian Budget this year promises to be Mr. Bradlaugh's appearance in the role of an advocate of thepeople of India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE DRINK QUESTION IN WESTERN INDIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE letter headed, "Bombay Abkari Policy," published in the *Bombay Gazette* issue of the 15th September, is the best non-official explanation that has yet been given of the disputed liquor question in Colaba. The facts stated in that letter will of course be denied ; and every effort will be made to obscure the real issue. But denials and disclaimers notwithstanding, the root of the agitation against the unpopular Abkari Department may be traced to two main causes—(1) the practical boycotting of palm juice—the national drink, and (2) the forcing of mowra and cheap foreign spirits on unwilling consumers. The writer of that letter is perfectly correct in tracing those evils directly to the farming system. That system enables Government to raise the largest possible revenue with a minimum of trouble to its officers ; but to the public and the liquor traders themselves it is a profound curse. The enormous prices paid by liquor farmers to Government are speculative prices forced up to an unnatural height (1) by the inevitable gambling spirit which sales of liquor farms by public auction invariably promote, and (2) by trade rivalry and combinations amongst dealers. The Government permits a most objectionable system to continue solely on account of the enormous profits that it temporarily brings to the treasury. But the system leads in many ways to extensive demoralization as follows :—The liquor contractor having paid a wholly fictitious and gambling price for his bargain is, in matters pertaining to his trade, master of the situation. He can and often does insist on the Government Abkari rules being manipulated solely in his own interest. If he finds that he is not making large enough profits, he would be more than human if he did not point out to the head of the Abkari Department, where the shoe pinched and if he did not push his own trade in the districts in the manner that best suited his own interests. The one aim and object of the liquor farmer is to sell what pays him best, and to induce as many persons as possible to drink what he wants to sell. If it pays a farmer better to sell bad than good palm juice locally known as "toddy," it is pretty certain that he will not sell the latter except under compulsion. But in order to compel the public to consume bad spirits the officials must be persuaded to make native toddy artificially dear and scarce. This has been ingeniously done (1) by progressively increasing the tree tax on toddy-producing trees, and (2) by assimilating the tax on toddy to the duty on native and imported spirit. Whoever is the author of these two most mischievous rules has probably caused more harm in his own generation than falls to the lot of most men. Great efforts have been made to show that toddy is an alcoholic beverage ; and the chemical Analyser has actually been called in as a witness to persuade Government and the public that toddy is or may become a dangerous intoxicant which, in the interests of the Abkari Department, ought to be placed on the same level as mowra spirit. Fresh drawn toddy is admitted to be sweet, wholesome, and innocuous. But toddy fermented by being allowed for some hours to stand is said to become more or less heady and strong. So in order to protect the public against the supposed dangers of the latter, fresh toddy has been placed under a ban ; and all palm juice fresh or fermented is, for Abkari purposes, now classed as alcoholic spirit. The local Government has been persuaded, at the instance of the Abkari department, to pass the first rule. The Government of India and the Secretary of State are believed to be nominally responsible for the second rule ; but the real authors are the Indian Abkari authorities who will no doubt be glad to shelter themselves under that most convenient and impersonal screen. The effect of these two rules, taken together, is really to boycot toddy, and to make practically unattainable to the poorer classes the natural liquor of the country, which grows at their own door. To give a popular illustration for the benefit of English readers, let us suppose cider and perry to be the national British drink like toddy or palm juice in Western India. If you can imagine all the apple and pear trees of England to be subjected to a prohibitive tree tax, and cider and perry to be put on the same level as doctored spirits, you can form a faint idea of the way that the Western India liquor regulations affect the comfort, health, and daily wants of the poorer classes. Does the liquor farmer want more shops to be opened, all he has to do is to ask the Collector. The Collector may, and often does, we are told, object ; but the liquor farmer has many means of reminding both the Collector and Akbari Commissioner that Government interests are at stake, and that unless he can open shops where he wants and manage his business exactly as he likes, Government interests will suffer. I have paid, says he, two lakhs for my contract, but if I am forbidden to do this, that, or the other I shall be 50,000 rupees out of pocket, and I shall bid so much less next year, or that loss must be made up to me in some other way. Under this plea of Government interests the liquor farmer seldom fails sooner or later to have his own way, not only about new shops but about the working of the rules and practical management of the whole liquor business. We all know that the public interest, the interest of the poor, is protected on *paper* by the most elaborate rules of inspection, supervision, &c. But does any man in his senses suppose that a wealthy firm of contractors, who have paid to government, say, a couple of lakhs of rupees for their contract, will allow much official intereference with the details of their business ? We, again, all know that there is in the statute book a stringent Abkari law, and some very strict rules on paper ; but that law and those rules are in practice only put in force by a small number of officials who are far more interested in securing the Abkari revenue than in protecting the public—in this instance, the poorest and most ignorant classes,—against all the shifts and dodges of the liquor farmers and their servants. For the farmers themselves some allowance can be made. They are guided by commonplace self-interest ; and act as nine out of ten men would act in similar circumstances. But the official system, of which they are the outcome, is a thoroughly bad system, and one that cannot fail to lead to wholesale abuse. To the farming system may be traced (1) the practical abolition of cheap and wholesome toddy ; (2) the substitution of bad mowra and foreign spirits doctored and adulterated—rules and inspectors notwithstanding—in every conceivable way ; (3) in many places,—often remote villages—where the villagers never knew of the existence of a single shop before, and especially on the frontiers of Native States, a large increase of shops and consequent drinking ; (4) general and wholesale demoralization. The Government, the Abkari department and the drinking public are practically at the mercy of the man who "pays the piper ;" and the whole farming system, when closely analysed and its practical working examined, simply amounts to a large bribe to Government and its officers to deal with the liquor question as may best suit the interest of the farmer. If this indictment be even approximately true, and we challenge contradiction, who shall say that the missionaries in India, and the temperance reformers in England are wrong in their appeal to the Government and the Christian public in England ? A great and world-famed teacher has said :—"It must needs be that offences come, but woe unto him by whom they come." In this matter we ask, how can a Christian Government honestly defend this miserable farming system,—a system, we say, that at once starves and debauches the poor with bad brandy and mowra spirit, and deprives them on the plea of temperance of their own comparatively wholesome and god-given juice of the palm ? Woe unto you, ye British Pharisees, with your grievous salt tax, with your deadly opium, and liquor laws, for ye lade men with burdens grievous to be borne, and on the sacred pleas of justice, truth, and temperance, ye grind the faces of the poor ! Will there not be a day of reckoning for all this ? Is there not one righteous and courageous man to pull down this Temple of Mammon, this accursed sacrifice of Christian principles to the Baal of revenue and self-interest ? No doubt it is hard to see how these gigantic evils which have gradually grown up can be remedied all at once. But a beginning can be made forthwith, and the drink question, if honestly examined, probably presents the least difficulty of any, provided that the Government are prepared to make some sacrifice of public revenue. The true remedy clearly is to abolish the farming system, and to decentralize the Abkari department by making over the management to municipalities and local bodies. Of course this plan will entail at first some sacrifice of public revenue, and it will on this account be strenuously resisted. The Government will of course indignantly insist that revenue is with them only a secondary concern, and secretaries will pretend with tongue in cheek that they are deeply interested in the temperance and morality of the liquor drinking classes. Abkari officers will urge that the present system must necessarily be best, because it makes liquor artificially dear, and they will point with triumph to the Abkari budget as proving conclusively what a very good and virtuous department they really are. But those disagreeable people who have the misfortune of knowing too much will shake their heads, and will decline to be bamboozled by official statistics, and by delusive and hypocritical disclaimers. When a Government department mounts the high moral hobby horse, we always begin to suspect a trap ; and in this Abkari question we utterly decline to accept without reserve the official plea that temperance is the chief concern of the department and that money is no object. Revenue, we say, is the heart and kernel of the whole liquor question. Money first, and temperance a good second if you will. This is the *sine qua non*, the secret password, the real understanding of the Bombay Abkari department ; and those who say that the virtuous British Government cares little for Abkari revenue and seeks only by its excise arrangements to promote temperance, these persons, we say, deserve to be praised for their trustful and childlike innocence, which is worthier, we think, of Alice in Wonderland than of our own hard, cynical, matter-of-fact world.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS IN BOMBAY.

THE reputation which the Poona amateurs have gained in the Deccan Capital was enhanced by their performance at the Novelty Theatre last evening, when the comedietta "Mr. Milliner's Bill," and the musical fairy tale "Creatures of Impulse," constituted the programme. The Novelty, which is an admirably ventilated wooden structure, was filled by a large and fashionable audience, who awarded the efforts of the amateurs with genuine applause. This evening the "Parvenu" will be produced. Both performances, it should be added, are in aid of the Royal School for Officers' Daughters at Bath.

A PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION FOR RATNAGIRI.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us :—"We hear that an Uncovenanted Service General Provident Association, with a head office at Ratnagiri, has been started, open to all members of the Uncovenanted Government Service, irrespective of nationality, caste or creed, in which Local Fund and Municipal employés, as well as the public generally, are admitted at the discretion of the Trustees and Committee. One of the objects is to secure to the heirs of a deceased member a sum in rupees equal to the number of members on the roll at the time of decease, not exceeding a maximum of Rs. 1,000 for a graduated entrance payment of 4 annas for every year of the applicant's age and a payment of Rs. 1-4 for stamp and contingent charges, no one being admitted after the Government retiring age of 55 years, and on every death among the member, a payment of Re. 1. For instance, a man aged 40, would be required to pay Rs. 10 entrance fee, plus Rs. 1-4 for stamp and contingent charges, or Rs. 11-4 once for all. After this, he would be liable only to a death call of Re. 1 per death among the members. It is drawn up somewhat on the lines of a similar fund now working in Bombay, but it has the advantage of not being weighted with monthly subscriptions. We do not see why this fund should not succeed and be popular among the services for whom it has been principally started if worked on these lines, and it would seem to come within the reach of all classes. It is a healthy sign of the times and of the growth of advanced principles and ideas regarding death, and thrift, and the necessity of making provisions for those left behind, when we find Brahmins and native gentlemen of caste and standing taking a lead in institutions of this sort so particularly European in their inception. The Trustees and Office-bearers are the following :—

Mr. G. Scott, Depy Collr and Magistrate
Mr. L. Ajgaonkar, do.
Mr. Kazi Kamrudin, do. } Trustees.
Mr. Joshi, Head Accountant.
Mr. Keshow Sett, Honor Treasurer.
Mr. Patwardhan, Treasurer to the Fund.
Mr. Sittaram Sett, Secretary.
Mr. Samant, B.A., Asst. Secretary and Treasurer.

RUKHMABAI'S TRIUMPH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you rightly point out in this morning's leader on the Rukhmabai libel case, the discomfiture of Rukhmabai's prosecutor, Narayan Dharmaji, and of those who instigated him to drag her and her grandfather into Court under the pretext of vindicating his character, but really for the purpose of persecuting her, "marks the failure of an unfair and unnecessary effort to harass a lady who had been courageously fighting for her own liberty." The closely reasoned and lucid judgment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, which I have heard highly spoken of

CUSTOMS DUTY IN CENTRAL INDIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I wish to draw the attention of the authorities at Gawalior to the manner in which customs duty is levied at Ujjain, I hope you will insert this letter in your paper. Being myself one of the victims I can say from experience that very often this duty is levied on such things as are not liable to it. I was under the impression that custom's duty was chargeable on merchandise only and not on things for private use; moreover no receipt is given for the duty levied, the rules under which it is levied are not made known to the parties concerned. The public therefore think that duty is levied by force. I wonder, if these rules are formed by the State or by the Sahoocar entrusted with the work at Ujjain. In my opinion it will be better if the public is furnished with a list showing the articles on which duty is to be levied and the rate for the same. For the sake of justice I think it will be better if the authorities will pay their attention in the interests of the public, to this department (and to save them from the inconvenience generally caused by the customs officials here) as they are paying t o others.

AN ECHO.

Ujjain, Sept. 21.

"NEW ARMY RANK."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Action Right" is sadly befogged in respect of what he terms the new military rank. An acting Bombardier of artillery wears always one stripe. A full Bombardier is indistinguishable from an acting Bombardier in the matter of stripes. He never wears more than one. There have been corporals in the artillery from time immemorial and their chevrons were always two in number. A serjeant wears them just as he did when sergeants were first invented. The volunteers should be guided by the regulars.—Yours, &c.

I. X. POUNDER.

THE INDIAN TROOPING SEASON.

THE following is the programme of movements of Her Majesty's Indian Troopships during the season of 1887-88 :—

OUTWARD, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Date of arrival at Bombay.	Corps, &c.
1887.	
1st Ship, 6th October	Drafts.
2nd Ship, 20th October..	6 Garrison batteries.
3rd Ship, 3rd November..	3 Field batteries (Q-2, F-3 and J-4, Royal Artillery) and No. 1-1, Welsh Division, Royal Artillery.
4th Ship, 16th November.	1st Battalion Cheshire Regt.
5th Ship, 20th December..	21st Hussars, and N and H Batteries 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery.
1888.	
6th Ship, 3rd January	Drafts.
7th Ship, 20th January	1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers.
8th Ship, 2nd February	Drafts.
9th Ship, 6th March	1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
10th Ship, 22nd March	Drafts.

HOMEWARD, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Date of departure from Bombay.	Corps, &c.
1887.	
1st Ship, 15th October	A } Batteries 2nd Brigade Royal B } Artillery, and time-expired C } men, &c.
2nd Ship, 29th October ...	12th Royal Lancers, and time-expired men, &c.
3rd Ship, 12th November.	Time-expired men, &c.
4th Ship, 25th November.	1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment (now in Burmah).
5th Ship, 31st December ..	D 4 Royal Artillery. E 4 Royal Artillery. Time expired men, &c.
To Aden by Indian Marine vessel.....	No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, Lancashire Division, Royal Artillery.
22nd September	No. 8 Battery 1st Brigade, London Division, Royal Artillery.
To Bombay by Indian Marine vessel	No. 1 Battery 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery. No. 1 Battery 1st Brigade, Western Division, Royal Artillery.
1888.	
6th Ship, 11th January ..	2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment.
7th Ship, 29th January ...	No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, Royal Artillery Time-expired men, &c.
8th Ship, 11th February..	2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment (to Aden). 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment (from Aden).
9th Ship, 17th March	Time-expired men, &c.
10th Ship, 31st March	

DEPARTURE OF THE I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Indian Government Marine steamer Canning sails this morning for Aden with the 3rd Bombay Infantry and other details belonging to the R.A. and Medical Department, numbering, in all, six Commissioned Officers, 2 ladies, 12 Native Officers, 643 rank and file, 100 women, 134 children and 116 followers. The 3rd B.I., strength 5 Officers, 12 Native Officers, and 632 rank and file, proceeds to Aden to relieve the 9th Regiment, B.I. now stationed there and will arrive from Poona early this morning. The I. M. S. Tennasarim, expected to arrive in Bombay, early in November, brings down the relieved regiment. The European Officers sailing to-day are :—Lt. Col. C.F.D. Mander, in Command, Lieuts. S. A. Smithwaite, G. Deedsiale, and F. Moss. Captain J. Watkins and Surgeon B. Grayfoot.

THE BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE.

WE quote the following from the report of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents for the year ending the 30th June :—A notice having appeared in the local papers stating that the Fire Brigade had been transferred from the local Police Force to the Municipality, the Municipal Commissioner was requested to state whether the engines would in future be manned by a special corps who would attend only to this duty, or by policemen as heretofore, but acting under the orders of the Municipal Commissioner. From the reply of the Municipal Commissioner it appeared that, while officers of the Brigade would no longer be policemen, or *vice versâ*, as had heretofore been the case in some instances, no change had virtually been made in the management of the Brigade, but that it was being brought into more direct relations with the Water Works Department, in order to secure the greatest possible efficiency on the occasion of fires. The Municipal Commissioner appended to his reply a list of the Fire Brigade Staff, com sed of a Chief Engineer, three Assistant Engineers, five first class Tindals, 7 second class Assistant Tindals, 4 Firemen, and 58 Lascars.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 26.—The general distribution of the pressure has undergone but little change, the readings remaining high in the South-west and relatively low along the foot of the Hymalayas and over East Bengal. The depression in East Bengal is still shown lying between Dacca and Calcutta, but it has decreased very considerably in intensity. It still occasions a slight cyclonic circulation of the wind around its centre. Elsewhere, the wind, as it was the case yesterday, blows generally from West or North-west. The only rainfall of importance is connected with the Bengal disturbance, and even in that neighbourhood the falls are only slight. Darjeeling and Akyab are the only places recording more than an inch. The general appearance of the weather is slightly less settled in Northern India, the pressure is becoming uniform and winds variable—conditions favourable to thunderstorms; while over the Bay the pressure is apparently giving way again and a new storm forming.

Truth writes:—"I am told that the Queen was much annoyed at the blunderings of the 'subordinate officials,' as Holkar calls them, in connection with the visits of the 'Indian Chiefs.' By way of making the *amende*, the Rao of Cutch was specially invited to Balmoral before he left Scotland, and he had a day's deer-stalking on the Whitemount beat of Balmoral Forests, which is considered to be the best on the Royal ground. The Maharajah of Cutch Behar is also to be invited to shoot at Windsor in the winter, and it has been proposed to offer rooms in Buckingham Palace to the Gaekwar and the Maharanee of Baroda, who are to arrive shortly in England from Switzerland. It may be hoped that this will be done, as the Maharanee of Baroda is an Indian Princess of the highest rank, and the bad impression which has been created in India by the 'leather-headed stupidity of the 'subordinate officials' might be removed to a considerable extent if the Gaekwar were received with proper hospitality on the part of the Queen."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 9TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ancona, Captain W. J. Webb, arrived in Bombay harbour at 4 o'clock yesterday evening with the Overland mails of the 9th September. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Farran and infant.	Mr N W Roy.
Rev and Mrs G K Nicolls.	Lieut-Col Fitzgerald.
Mr C C James.	Mr & Mrs Kerr Montgomery
Mr and Mrs Woodward and infant.	Mr & Mrs J C Neil.
Mrs Wm Pendlebury, child and infant.	Mr A J Neil.
Mr H J Reynolds.	Mr Maynard.
Mr C Bunnidy.	Capt C R Burn.
Mr G Webb.	Mr Pestonji.
Mr and Mrs Goodwin.	Mr A K W Arnold.
Dr & Mrs W King & infant.	Mr Maclavish.
	Mr A Fullerton.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Schurr.	Mr Macnamara.
Mr F C Orr.	Mr G J Kidd.
Mr J W Hanlon.	Mr T R Voigt.
Mr P Gray.	Mr C Lenck.
Mr H Wood.	Mr J Lambert.
Mr R A Lloyd.	Surg-Maj Harvey.
Dr J King.	Mr T Pote.
Mr Melhuish.	Mr T Verschoyle.
Mr H K Fuller.	Mr W A Bennett.
Col Clementi.	Dr J Burgess.
Mr J R Munro.	Miss Barker
Mr P C C Chappell.	Mr A M Hornor.
Col and Mrs Maynard.	

FROM VENICE.

Mr Mann.	Capt Griesbach.
Mr Newville.	

FROM SUEZ.

Dr Murphy.	Gohomall Manikram,
J Friend	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 3RD TO 9TH SEPTEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

IN the House of Lords on Tuesday a number of Bills were advanced a stage. On Wednesday the Coal Mines Regulation Bill and the Labourers' Allotments Bill were read a second time after a brief discussion. Last night the Coal Mines Bill and the Allotments Bill passed through Committee, the latter measure being afterwards reported without amendment.

In the House of Commons on Friday the discussion of the Irish Estimates in Committee of Supply was continued till a late hour. On Saturday the Coal Mines Regulation Bill was considered on the report, and afterwards read a third time. On Monday the remaining Irish votes were taken in Supply, and were not disposed of till after midnight. The allotments Bill was next considered on the report, and also read a third time. On Tuesday the Civil Service Estimates were taken and various question were discussed in connexion especially with the colonial votes. The sitting, mainly owing to the opposition of the Irish members, was prolonged till nearly 5 a.m. On Wednesday the Navy Estimates were proceeded with in Committee of Supply. Last night the remaining Navy Estimates were disposed of, and the Army Estimates were then proceeded with, Mr. E. Stanhope making his promised statement on reorganization of the War Department.

Mr. Justice Grove has resigned his office as a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division, and Mr. A. Charles, Q.C., has been appointed to succeed him.

Sir James Colquhoun has been appointed Lieutenant of the county of Dumbarton in succession to the late Mr. Cram Ewing.

The *London Gazette* of Friday contained a very long list of rewards and favourable mention for services in the Burmah campaign, and a medal is to be granted to all who took part in it.

Earl Compton died on Sunday, aged 38.

Lord Lovat died suddenly on Tuesday while shooting near Inverness.

The British Association closed its proceedings at Manchester on Wednesday, when among the various subjects dealt with were those of bimetallism and the protected Channel Tunnel.

The Trade Union Congress opened its meetings at Swansea on Monday. After the report, giving an historical account of recent legislation in respect of labour, had been read, a resolution, condemning the Government interference with the right of public meeting in Ireland was passed. On Wednesday a motion in favour of the return to Parliament of paid representatives of labour was adopted.

It has been decided to strengthen the fortifications at Portsmouth, the present defences being declared to be insufficient against a powerful attack.

A calamitous fire broke out in the Exeter New Theatre on Monday night during the performance. The occupants of the gallery, having but one exit to avail themselves of, were massed at its entrance, and it is feared that about 120 lives were lost.

During a large casting at the River Don Steel Works at Sheffield on Tuesday, the mould burst, casting the molten metal in all directions, killing five men and dangerously injuring six others.

Five of the crew of the ship Falls of Bruar, which foundered at sea off Yarmouth during the late gales, were landed on Saturday at that port, the remaining 24 of the crew having been drowned. Several other wrecks, accompanied by loss of life, are also reported.

A lady and her nephew, visitors from London, were drowned at Blackgang, Isle of Wight, being washed away by a heavy wave.

A man has died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital from the effects of being garotted by two men a week since in the City-road.

A boy has died at Newton-le-Willows from hydrophobia, consequent on a bite from a dog some weeks previously.

A meeting of Kent agriculturists was held at Canterbury on Saturday when, in view of the distress and ruin caused by unrestricted foreign competition, it was resolved to form an association to endeavour to obtain some alteration of the present fiscal system.

The last county cricket match of the season, that between Surrey and Essex, was drawn unfinished on Saturday much in favour of the first-named county.

The proclaimed meeting at Ballycorree, Clare, was attempted to be held on Sunday, but a strong force of police and Hussars occupied the ground. Small meetings were held, however, at various places in the neighbourhood which were eventually dispersed by the police. Mr. O'Brien, M.P., Mr. Dillon, M.P., and Mr. P. Stanhope, M.P., delivered addresses denouncing the Crimes Act and the British Government.

The residence of Mr. Bienncrhassett, late M.P. for Kerry, at Kells, near Killarney, was visited lately by an armed gang of "Moonlighters," who compelled the ladies, who were alone in the house with the servants, to deliver up their purses.

OBITUARY.—A. L. March Phillipps, Esq, late Ben. C.S.; Gen. D. Simpson, Ben. Inf. Ret.; Dep.-Surg.-Gen. J. R. Jackson, Ben. Ret.; Surg.-Maj.-Gen. J. Hoggan, M. Rogers, Mad. Ret.; Earl Compton; Lord Lovat; Lieut.-Col. H. D. Gwyn, R.A.; Dr. Strauss; Mr. A. Denison; Mr. E. J. Synan.

A new Ministry has been formed at Sofia under the presidency of Major Stambouloff, who has informed *The Times* Correspondent that if General Ernroth and Artin Effendi came to Bulgaria they would be received as private persons, but they would not be accepted in any official character.

The Porte is still waiting for Prince Bismarck's reply to its request for his mediation in regard to the Russian proposals concerning Bulgaria; and it is confidently asserted that the Porte does not desire their acceptance by England, Austria, and Italy.

A semi-official contradiction has been given in Berlin to a report that the German and Russian Emperors would have a meeting next week at Stettin. This announcement is regarded as indicating disinclination on Prince Bismarck's part to assist in further interference in Bulgarian affairs.

The Austrian and Hungarian journals are practically unanimous in urging their Government not to sanction the appointment of General Ernroth as Commissioner in Bulgaria.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Albert Victor have joined the Princess and the other members of the family at Copenhagen, where the Czar still remains.

Lord Salisbury, who arrived at Royat on the 2nd instant, called on M. Flourens, the French Foreign Minister, on the following day.

The French mobilization experiment has been carried out successfully. Two military clerks are under arrest for betraying the secret of the intended mobilization, and the *Figaro* is to be prosecuted for publishing it.

The fishery riots at Ostend have not been renewed, and an English smack has been allowed to enter the harbour and dispose of her cargo.

The Russian Press, commenting on the escape of Ayoub Khan, remarks on the advantages which the support of that chief would have for Russian influence in Afghanistan: but is better-informed circles it is believed that the Russian Government had no desire or intention to raise fresh questions on the new-settled frontier.

Germany has landed an armed force in Samoa in consequence of depredations which are alleged to have been committed upon German plantations there.

An agitation in favour of annexation to the colony of Victoria is reported to have arisen in Fiji.

The Dominion Industrial Exhibition has been opened at Toronto by the Governor-General.

The latest reports from Northern Zululand state that tranquillity now exist there.

The United States journals do not comment much on the Fisheries Commission to be appointed, but generally they regard it as unnecessary, holding that the rights of the United States are settled by the Treaty of 1818.

The river Nile has risen greatly, and the provinces of Keneh and Girgeh, in Upper Egypt, have been partially inundated.

THE BURNING OF EXETER THEATRE.

FULL particulars have been received by yesterday's mail of the burning of the Theatre Royal Exeter, on September 5. The dramma "Romany Rye" was being played, and all went well until the third scene of the fourth act, when the curtain suddenly dropped and an alarm of fire was raised. The "flies" had caught fire, and in a moment the whole stage was a mass of flames. The people in the theatre were instantly panic-striken, and a fight for life commenced. The occupants of stalls, pit, and dress-circle got away after a deal of crushing and fighting; many of them, especially ladies, being carried out in a fainting condition. The actors and actresses also escaped; but the scene in the upper part of the house was indescribable. a there was only exit from the gallery, and the flame spread through the building with astoundins rapidity, filling the place with fire and smoke. g home paper describes as follows some of the scenes at the fire :—

The first alarm was raised at about twenty minutes past ten, and ten minutes later the flames were issuing from the windows on either side of the theatre. Many persons from the gallery managed to reach the New North-road by the staircase, others clambered in their terror over the front balcony to the roof of the building, and were implored by hundreds of voices not to jump into the street below. They were in a very perilous position, for the fire-escape from the Guildhall had not yet arrived, and the flames were approaching them with great rapidity. There were other poor creatures, however, whose fate was a far harder one. Men, women, and children, seated in the front and body of the gallery, found upon the first alarm a struggling mass wedged between them and the doorway. There was no escape for them, and their shrieks were heart-rending. When the fire-escape was brought round an attempt was made to get to the gallery by a side-window, as well as by the main doorway; but without much success. Some of the people on the roof were rescued, whilst others were killed by jumping into the street; but the difficulty was to reach those inside the building.

At last the fire-brigade, which had arrived as soon as possible after the call, checked the flames sufficiently to enable some men to make their way into the theatre; and then commenced the horrible task of bringing out the bodies. One after another the crushed, charred, or bleeding corpses of men, women, and children were brought out and carried into the London Hotel yard. By twelve o'clock seventy bodies had been recovered, and there was still a heap remaining in the gallery staircase at a point where the tickets were taken. Some thrilling rescues were effected. From a window over a verandah in New North-road a poor man, whose face was blackened, was observed to be groping his way towards the window on a level with the dress-circle. His head was seen, and then he disappeared. Some gentlemen boldly entered from a ladder, and not a moment too soon, for the man had sunk upon the floor into a mass of burning wood. He was brought out insensible, amid the ringing cheers of the crowd. Then, at imminent risk to their own lives—for the roof was falling and the outside walls were giving way—several civilians entered the window and groped their way along the passage behind the dress-circle. There they found men and women still alive, but insensible; and they in turn were brought out and carried away. A woman in a white dress was seen staggering to the window. She was dragged through and kept her feet until placed on the verandah. This gave way, and she, with the men supporting her, fell a distance of 14ft. They were all cut with the glass but, marvellous to state, the lady, who had evidently sat in the dress circle, walked to the hospital, her only assistance being the support of two men. The scene in the streets and where the bodies were lying was pitiful. Women were looking for missing husbands, men for wives and daughters, and mothers for their sons.

The number of lives lost is not and probably never will be known. One correspondent telegraphed on Wednesday night, Sept. 7 :—

"The loss of life involved is roughly made up to 188, as follows :—Recognizable bodies, 68; charred bodies, 46; heaps of human remains, representing most probably 30; dead at hospital, 9; calcined remains among ruins, probably 35. There is, after due deduction, still a grim list of missing to face."

Another correspondent gave a more moderate estimate. He says :—

"There have now been seventy-eight bodies identified, and forty-six buried without identification, making a total of 124, while the number of missing stands at 159. In the latter probably are many who have since made their appearance, but of which fact no notice has been given to the police. It appears impossible that such a discrepancy should remain after such a thorough search as was made of the ruins. In the hospital there are at present eleven alive, but it is feared that some of these will succumb to the fearful injuries they have received."

The people of Exeter are perfectly overwhelmed by the magnitude of the disaster. It is the sole topic of conversation. The great majority of those killed belong to the working classes, and there are many instances in which both father and mother are among the dead, so that the number of orphans is exceptionally large. The Queen was foremost among those who, when the news of the disaster spread on Tuesday, Sept. 6, telegraphed expressing sympathy with those who had been injured and with the families of those who had been killed.

A local committee has been formed for the relief of the sufferers, and their appeal is being generously responded to. The Lord Mayor of London has offered to forward any money that is sent to the Mansion House.

PERSONAL NARRATIVES.

Mr. F. Mouillot, the actor who was engaging the attention of the audience when the alarm was raised, says :—

I had just come on in the later part of the third scene of the fourth act as "The Scraggen," and I was "gagging" to keep the scene up because I thought the next was not ready. I was surprised to see the act-drop suddenly descend without any warning bell. I just escaped being struck by the roller. On dipping back I heard the cry of "fire" and noticed that the gas battens in the fourth row were in flames, and the flies were also on fire. Mr. Russell Rosse rushed on the stage at this moment with Mr. Graham, the stage manager, and we all shouted, "For Heaven's sake keep cool." There were at least thirty persons altogether on the stage. Our calls to keep cool were, however, of little avail, in the face of the great volume of flame which seemed to leap upon us almost in an instant. Everybody rushed, and I do not remember anything more until I found myself outside the stage-door in Longbrook-street. Here I ran against Mr. Gilbert Elliot, the proprietor of the company. He asked if I had seen Miss Janet Steer, who was playing the part of the gypsy. I had not, and Mr. Elliot and I at once rushed back towards the stage. Before we could reach the door, however, we were driven back by the flames. Mr. Elliot, who was in front of me, was severely burned on the arm, and I am burned on the right hand, ears, and side of my face. My impression is that one of the coloured calico mediums which go over the cages surrounding the gas-lights must have caught fire, thus accounting for the origin of the disaster.

Mr. W. Jarrett, one of those fortunate enough to escape, says :—

I occupied a front seat in the stalls. Between the second and fourth act I left the theatre. Soon after I returned I saw the drop-scene fall almost on Mr. Mouillot's head as he was speaking his lines. He finished what he had to say after the curtain had passed his face, and I remarked to a friend, "What a strange thing; I never saw that occurred before." At the same moment the curtain came forward with a great puff, and seemed to graze my forehead. I saw at the sides sparks and flames, and heard a crackling. Realizing at once the terrible nature of the incident, I rushed for the door and was over the stairs in a moment. When I reached the passage on a level with the dress-circle I saw there was a frightful rush for the front exit, and I turned into a passage on the right, which I knew led to the special escape-doors in New North-road. I fell in going over the stairs, and reached the street exhausted. Just as I reached the big doors they were thrown back, but by whom I cannot say. The scene in the door ways and on the outside balconies, which were crowded with men and women, mostly women, piteously calling or rescue and with the flames near enough to burn and scorch them was simply heart-rending.

William Hunt, able seaman of the Express, who was conspicuous for his gallantry during the fire, gives the following narrative of his experiences :—

I was in the pit. My brother left word on Sunday night that I was to meet him at the theatre, and I met him in the pit. We followed on the play until it came to the Saratoga scene, where the vessel sails. Afterwards they had barely raised the curtain when it dropped again. Then some one said, "Keep your seats." This was before I had seen any fire. The voice, I should judge, was of some one in the pit. My brother was with a gentleman outside. I said, "Look after him, George: I'm going back again." I then mounted one of the pillars outside the entrance, and got on to the balcony. As soon as I got on to the top I saw a young girl. She was very brave. She said, "Look after my mother," and I said I would. just then a ladder was put up and I helped her on to it and saw her go down. As she went down she said, "Where's mother?" I said I would find her mother. As back would have it, her mother came next, and was saved. A young woman came after that, and I helped her down. Then a second ladder was put up. I looked round; there were no more women, and I left the men to take care of themselves. I raised one of the ladders against the next landing, and from there I could see the entrance to the gallery. I looked through a window and I could see bodies burning. This was not more than a quarter of an hour after I had made my exit from the pit. The first body I saw when I looked through the window was just at the entrance to the steps. It was a man lying on his face at the top of the steps. The glass of the window had not been broken until I did it. The people inside could not have reached the window. The flames were between me and the bodies. Next to the man on the top of the steps was a woman with her hand held over head as if she was beckoning somebody. She was dead and burning in that position. All her clothes were burnt; she was burning as she stood upright, and was a mere cinder. Near her were two bodies, and I saw some others lying in a heap. Some had been endeavouring to keep the fire off their eyes. There was fire all round, and the flames were licking in every direction. I saw I could do no good there. The window I had been looking through was at the top of the roof. They sang out for me below, and I came down. I looked round, and then ran in the front entrance. There was a sergeant of police there. He was playing the hose, and there were half a dozen helping him. I had a look in at the door leading into the theatre, and on the left as you go in I saw another door marked "Saloon." Some man said, "Don't go in there; there is nobody there." When he said, "Its no good going up there, Jack," I askedhim if he had been up and he said "No" I at once went up the stairs and saw an artillery man at the top. He was lying on his stomach. There was nothing that I could see to prevent him going over the stairs. The flames must have overtaken him and he must have been suffocated and dropped. The flames were there by this time. I passed him down, and he was taken over to the London Hotel stables. After that I saw three ladies. One seemed to be breathiud as I took her down. We cut her clothes adrift. Dr. Kempe, I think, attended her. There were a dozen doctors there. I remember Dr. Kempe particularly. I left him in charge of her after I had carried her over to the yard, and placed her down with her mantle or some one else's, under her head as a pillow. Her face was blackwith the smoke. Something was across her face, and I took it off, and she appeared to breathe more freely. After that I went to the Horse and Groom in Longbrook-street, and changed my things. Later on I went to the dressing-room of the theatre, and found some rings and a brooch, which I handed to Mr. Gifford.

Mrs. Mary Toms, of Paris-street, Exeter, gives the following narrative of her escape from the gallery :—

On Monday night I went to the theatre and sat in the gallery. I had a seat about four seats down from the top. Everything went well until the scene on boardship, when the curtain suddenly dropped in front of one of the actors who was on the stage alone. The people began to laugh, thinking there had been some hitch on the stage. In less than three minutes the house was in darkness, and then a flame burst right around the upper part of the theatre. I had previously heard no alarm from the stage, but at the same moment I heard some one in the gallery say, "It is a fire." There was an awful rush. I scrambled as best I could towards the back of the gallery, but had no idea in which direction I was going. Finally, however, I found myself in a room which turned out to be the gallery refreshment-room. The room was in darkness and I gave myself up for lost. Fortunately I saw a gleam of light, which proved to come from a small window. Through this I scrambled on to the tank beneath, and from thence on to a parapet overlooking that outside the dress-circle refreshment-rooms. Only four other persons besides myself went that way, one woman and three men, and they were screaming loudly for help. A ladder was fetched, and we were rescued by Private Ward, of the Royal Horse Artillery, and a sailor named Hunt. The other woman with us came down first. She implored me to let her descend first, as she had seven children. I was next taken down the ladder, and the men I believe followed. When I got to the bottom of the ladder I nearly fainted and was taken into the London Hotel by some ladies and afterwards to the hospital. I was burned a good deal about the face, arms, and hands, and am now an out-patient. I have a very confused recollection of the scene in the gallery, but I remember that as I was rushing with the rest to make my escape I felt people clinging to me from behind. The gas went out as soon as the alarm was given, and there was not a light in the place until the flames lighted up the building. I looked around once on my way out and saw people on their knees creeping up behind me.

Frederick Gleeson appears to have had a marvellous escape from one of the worst positions in the theatre. He says :—

I was sitting on the right-hand side of the gallery in the front seat about six feet in from the wall when the curtain descended suddenly, and as I thought in error. A few seconds afterwards I saw sparks fall upon the stage, which made me think there was a slight fire behind the curtain. I stood up in readiness to escape when immediately I saw the flame burst through the curtain. I rushed to the edge of the seat, and holding to the rail-bar, dragged myself to the top of the gallery. There was then a great crowd at the doorway. I forced my way through the crowd and over the heads of those descending the steps, and reached the landing in which the pay-box is situated, when I fell. I raised myself, but fell again before reaching the next flight of steps. On again recovering myself I crawled over the heads of the people; but on attempting to raise myself the heat and smoke overcame me. I was then close to the window, and, taking hold of the bar, I raised myself up and kicked out the glass and sat on the sill outside for a minute or so, when I slipped off, catching the arm of the lamp below, from which I swung myself to the ground. While sitting on the outside of the window I saw several persons taken out from the gallery-door dead. From the time I left my seat up to the time I reached the outside I don't believe I touched half a dozen steps with my feet. The screams of those endeavouring to escape were fearful to hear. I did not feel the effects of the heat and smoke so much until reaching the window. I was slightly blistered from the heat. I knew several of those sitting near me, either personally or by name, nearly all of whom I see in the list of the dead and missing.

INCIDENTS.

Some pathetic facts connected with the disaster are recorded. Mr. Spiller, of the Greyhound Inn, has lost his wife and daughter. His daughter was to have been married shortly to a young man named Leper, to whom she had been engaged some time. Leper was running about all Monday night in a distracted condition shouting for his betrothed. Miss Hooper, another of the dead, was going to be married, and her sweetheart was with her in the pit when the fire occurred. He dragged her nearly out, but in the struggle which ensued she was separated from him and carried back into the pit. Durant, a telegraph messenger, saved his life by leaping from the gallery into the upper circle, and thence to the boxes. Jackman, another messenger, refused to follow, preferring to take his chance in the gallery with a third lad. Both are now among the dead. Police-constable Ching, who who was on duty near the theatre, entered the pit. Placing a handkerchief over his mouth, he rescued several people, and at last, to his amazement and gratification, caught hold of his wife, much crushed. He did not know she was going to visit the theatre that night. Miss Thorn, twenty-two, one of the dead, was engaged to be married in a few days. James Bennellick, painter, Coombe-street, his wife, eldest son, and daughter, are among the missing, and six young children are left orphans. One of the most painful cases is that of Mrs. Tucker, who got separated from her husband in the theatre, jumped from one of the windows and saved her life. Her husband, however, is missing, and seven children are left fatherless. Mrs. Tucker has since lost her reason. The flyman Taylor, who nobly ran from the ladder which was his only chance of escape to let down the act-drop and shield the sight from the audience, leaves a wife and six children. John Lashbrook, of Chudleigh's-court, leaves five children, the eldest of whom is unable to do anything to get a living. John Rawlings and his wife, Sarah, were accompanied to the theatre by a little boy named Rice, the son of a neighbour. The little fellow was delighted at the prospect of seeing the play. All three are missing. The Rawlingses leave behind them a son. A woman named Moore, wife of Great Western engine-driver, and her daughter are among the missing, and they leave the husbad with eleven children, the youngest but a few months old. They visited the theatre this fateful night for the first time in their lives Among the dead are Mr. Percy Stuart Moncrieff Gossett M.A, Oxford, son of General Gossett, of Edith-road London, and Mr. Robert Morgan Tamplin, B.A., Keble College, Oxford, son of the Reverend G. F. Tamplin, vicar of New-port, Essex, who were on a walking tour, and who were spending the night at Exeter.

During the search for bodies in the ruins on Wednesday the men saw a boy in a remote corner of the pit standing upright, with eyes open but filmy. When they touched the body it crumbled to dust. The remains were probably those of the boy who sold ginger-beer in the pit; and he would seem to have been so paralyzed with fear as to be unable to make an attempt to escape.

IT is reported from St. Petersburg that General Kouaroff has been summoned to that city to receive instructions in view of a possible rising at Herat, "as there are 1,800 Russian subjects in the town who will need vigorous protection."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER COMMISSION.

In the House of Commons on Friday, September 2 Mr. Coghill asked in what way it was proposed to recognise the services of Sir W. Ridgeway, Captain A. F. Barrow, and Captain E. de Lasseson, the three officers intrusted with the negotiations for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier line, which have been brought to such a successful issue.

Sir J. Fergusson: In reply to the question of the hon. member, which I am asked on behalf of the India Office to answer, I would submit that it is not very desirable that statements in advance in regard to the bestowal of rewards for good service should be made in Parliament. The question of the bestowal of honours in this case will receive the consideration of her Majesty's Government as a whole.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

Dr. Tanner asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was a fact that the frontier between Turcomania and Afghanistan had been so delimitated as to leave all the fords on the Penjdeh, Murghab, &c., used by the nomad pastoral tribes in the hands of the Russians.

Sir J. Fergusson: No, sir, it is not a fact. There is no river called the Penjdeh, nor any place called Turcomania. (Hear, hear.)

AYOOB KHAN.

Sir A. Borthwick inquired whether it was true that Ayoob Khan, having recently escaped from Persia, had entered Afghan territory in the neighbourhood of Herat whether he was being encouraged in his attempt and whether there was any hope of his early recapture.

Sir J. Fergusson said that the information which her Majesty's Government had received was in the sense of his hon. friend's question. He could not add anything to it.

THE MEDICAL STAFF IN INDIA.

Sir W. Foster on the 6th inst., asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether an executive officer of the medical staff in India, who officiated for less than one month as deputy surgeon-general in the absence of the deputy surgeon general on sick leave or furlough, received no allowances for the period, although he performed the duties in addition to his other duties; whether in such an instance the "half-staff" of the appointment reverted to the State; whether the acting officer would be held pecuniarily liable in the event of loss of stores or other mistakes; and whether officers officiating on the military (combatant) staff in a similar way would draw the "half-staff" for broken periods' and why, the difference was made in the case of medical officers.

Sir J. Fergusson: In accordance with the undertaking given by me on June 17, when this question was first put, a despatch on the subject was addressed to the Government of India, but no reply has yet been received.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In reply to Mr. Braddaugh, on Tuesday the 6th September, Mr. W. H. Smith said: In the event of supply being closed on Sept. 7 the Indian Budget will be taken on the 8th, and in the event of Supply not being closed on the 8th the Indian Budget will be taken on the 9th. I hope I may rely on it that the days I have mentioned will be the last days of Supply. (Hear, hear.)

Subsequently, in reply to Sir G. Balfour, who asked whether the Indian Budget, when taken, would be the first order of the day, Mr. W. H. Smith said: I should be exceedingly happy to meet the hon. gentleman's views in the matter, but he must be aware that I cannot enter into any engagement of the kind. At this period of the session I must make the arrangements which are best calculated, in my judgment, to promote the convenience of the House. Next day Mr. Bradlaugh gave notice that on going into committee on the East India Revenue accounts he would move "That this House regrets that the annual occasion for submitting to its consideration any statement of the wishes or grievances of the natives of India should be postponed to so late a period in the session as to prevent a fair consideration of such wishes and grievances."

THE CAMBAY CASE.

On the 8th instant, Mr. Fickersgill asked whether Mr. G. H. D. Wilson, late of the Covenanted Civil Service of India, and late political Agent of Cambay, was accused of having demanded the daughter of the Dewan of Cambay as a concubine; whether an Indian Commission found that the charge had been proved, which decision was upheld by the Government of Bombay; whether Lord Cross had reserved his decision; and, if so, upon what grounds.

In reply Sir J. Fergusson said: the facts stated is the first three questions are substantially correct. The Government of Bombay expressed concurrence in the finding of the Commissioners, but referred the matter to the Secretary of State and postpone the issue of final orders until the proceedings had been consi ered by him. On the receipt of the papers at the Indian office the case was in the first instance, referred by the Secretary of State to a special Committee of his Council which considered the evidence altogether insufficient to support the finding of the Commissioners in India. The Secretary of State after careful consideration came to the same conclusion but recognising the importance of the case, was anxious to obtain the independent opinion of high legal authority, and the whole of the paper were accordingly laid before the Lord Chancellor. After attentive examination of them he unhesitating gave his opinion that Mr. Wilson was entitled to an acquittal; and this view being in accordance with that of the Secretary of State and of the India Council, it was adopted. For reasons explained in the Secretary of State's despatch to the Government of Bombay, which will shortly be published India, it was not thought desirable that Mr. Wilson should return to India. A retiring allowance will be granted to him, but its amount cannot now be stated, because before this could be determined a reference to the Government of Bombay was found necessary. The principle, however, on which it will be regulated is that it will fall short of the annuity to which he would have been entitled on the completion of the ordinary term of service by an amount proportionate to the time by which his actual service is deficient.

Mr. Pickersgill asked under what section of the Civil Service Pensions Code pensions were granted.

Sir J. Fergusson said: I am unable to answer the question, but I may say that the pensions are made up of contributions of the civil servants out of their pay, and this pension would, therefore, be less in proportion to the time by which the actual service was deficient.

Mr. Pickersgill wished to know whether there was any section of the Civil Service Pensions Code which was applicable to such a case as this.

Sir J. Fergusson asked the hon. gentleman to give notice of the question, which was not one relating to his own Department.

DEPARTURE OF THE CROCODILE.

THE troopship Crocodile, which has just left for Bombay, has on board the following officers :—Colonel Curteis, 2nd Bedford; Major Watson, 2nd Leicester; Major Motter, 2nd East York; Captain Lyle and Lieutenant S. Walford and Leyton Welsh Fusiliers; Lieutenant Wynell-Mayon, West Riding; Lieutenant Hamilton, South Wales Borderers; Lieutenant Greene, East Kent; Lieutenant Codrington, 2nd Liverpool; Captain Swaine and Lieutenants Barrington and Lang, West Yorkshire; Lieutenant Allgood, 4th Rifles; Lieutenants Harle and Platt, 2nd Somerset Light Infantry; Major Beckett, 2nd Royal Fusiliers; Lieutenant Verner, 2nd Norfolk; Lieutenant Cockburn, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Somerset, 1st Rifle Brigade; Lieutenants Simmonds and Nathan, R.E.; Lieutenant Owens, 2nd Bedford; Colonel Glen, 2nd Lincoln; Lieutenant Beatty, 1st Worcester; Captain Brooker and Lieutenants Jamieson and Powell, 1st North Lancashire; Lieutenant Bowman, 2nd Derby; Major Impey,

...RPHIA AND ITS EFFECTS.

...re the ill effects which morphia produces? ... who have become morphia habitues remain ... trouble for variable periods of time. Some ... suffer seriously in a few months, others only ...ars. This difference depends rather upon ...al peculiarities than upon the quantity of the ...hich is taken. But sooner or later all degene...th bodily and mentally. They become pale, ... and emaciated; their appetite is greatly di...ed, and the digestive processes are disordered, ...sness sets in in spite of their morphia, and what ...hey do get is disturbed by horrible dreams. ... become sterile, and lose their energy and inter... life, while all their thoughts are concentrated ...eir morphia. If they have been accustomed to ...t the drug subcutaneously, those parts of the ... which are within reach of the syringe are one ...s of sores, so that they are sometimes at a loss to ... a sound spot where they can tolerate an injection. ...ese physical troubles are bad enough, but the ...ral change eclipses them. No one who has not ...ad experience of these melancholy cases can form an idea of the moral perversion which this habit produces. 'The constant and increasing use of the drug—for this is the rule—at length enfeebles the will and makes the man a moral paralytic, of all spectacles the most pitiable this side the grave' (*opium-smoking and opium-eating*) by George Shearer, M.D., (1881). Untruth is a second nature with them. 'As a rule, no one thinks of trusting to the word of an opium-smoker, his character is wholly unrealiable (George Shearer); the same may certainly be said of the morphia habitue. Levinstein, one of the greatest German authorities on the subject says: (Educated intelligent men and women, otherwise deserving of respect, descent to lying). Even De Quincey, though he denies moral perversion admits that opium renders a man incapable of doing what he knows to be right. 'The opium-eater loses none of his moral susceptibilities or aspirations; he wishes and longs as earnestly as ever to realise what he believes possible and feels to be exacted by duty; but his intellectual apprehension of what is possible infinitely outruns his power, not of execution only, but even of power to attempt. He lies under the weight of incubus and nightmare; he lies in sight of all that he would fain perform, just as a man forcibly confined to his bed by the mortal languor of a relaxing disease who is compelled to witness injury or outrage offered to some object of his tenderest love: he curses the spells which chain him down from motion; he would lay down his life if he might but get up and walk; but he is powerless as an infant, and cannot even attempt to rise (*Confessions of an English opium-eater,*) The morphia habit may even transform the tenderest affection into hate. I have known a happy home rendered almost uninhabitable and a husband driven to despair, by the terrible change produced in the character of his wife by the influence of this habit. An affection of more than twenty-five years' standing was changed to hate, openly and constantly expressed. On the other hand, I have seen a man become attached and engaged to a girl while addicted to the use of morphia and place himself under treatment for the purpose of giving up the vice and getting married; but his love vanished with his morphia.

Such are some of the changes which are produced on the mind and body of those who have become slaves to morphia or opium, which make life as it then is intollerable, and which drive them to seek advice and relief from members of the medical profession and what advice can we give? This only, that the habit must be relinquished. Persistance in it may prove fatal. Levinstein says: 'The outcome of the morphia habit, if a cure is not effected, is a condition of debility which finally, leads to emaciation and death.' Give up the morphia—that is a simple advice enough—and a cure is promised: why then hesitate? Ah! reader, you little know what the patient knows too well. Do not suppose that he has never tried to break himself of the habit and failed miserably. He knows what a slave he is, and the price at which he must buy his freedom. Whether he gives up the drug suddenly and once for all, or slowly weans himself, a period of bitter suffering awaits him. That he cannot escape. What a dilemma then lies before him! He cannot remain where he is, and a dreadful chasm has to be faced if he will reach the land of safety. For, speaking from my own experience, I know no condition more, pitiable to behold, or more painful to the sufferer, than that which supervenes on stopping the morphia. Physicians are aware that few can endure it, and that unless a patient has put himself absolutely under the control of his medical attendant and can be restrained, he will again seek relief from his distress where he knows so well he can obtain it.

Just watch a morphia habitue deprived of the drug. The first slight uneasiness and sense of general discomfort gradually passes into extreme restlessness, accompanied by the most profound depression, the stomach becomes so irritable that nothing can be retained, and there is nausea and a distressing sensation of emptiness and sinking. The whole nervous system, which has been working so long under a deadening weight, abuses its liberty and runs absolutely riot; a breath of air which would bring relief to an ordinary sufferer is painful to him; so sensitive is the skin that a touch distresses, and even the eye and ear are incapable of tolerating the most ordinary stimulations. To these troubles is added sleeplessness: the patient cannot get a moment's rest; or, if he should close his eyes in sleep, horrible dreams and an indefinable terror take possession of him, and make him dread that condition which others look to for consolation and relief. Incapacity to take food, prolonged sleeplessness, constant sneezing, yawning, and vomiting, painful acuteness of all his senses, and other troubles sink the sufferer into a condition of prostration and despair, only to be relieved by morphia! Who then can wonder if the wretch yields again to the drug which has so long enslaved him? Hoverins between a longing to be free and a feeling of incapacity to endure his agonies, he asks reproachfully whether it is true that science has discovered no means of relief, no substitute for morphia, which may be given him until the storm be past. No, we have no means at our disposal which will do more than alleviate these sufferings; and if the morphia habitue will be freed, he must place himself under such control as can prevent his giving way under the trial, as he almost inevitably will if left to himself.

But severe as the ordeal is, he has this consolation and this great inducement to submit to it—namely, that it is short. A few days will see him through the worst, and although he may not be comfortable for a week or two, his discomfort is endurable, and becomes less and less, until it gradually passes into ease and health.

A more detailed description might have been given of the condition to which those who make a habit of using morphia reduced themselves and of the troubles which accompany the process of cure. But it would have been out of place in an article in this Review, the only object of which is to call attention to a very serious vice which threatens to take root among us, as it appears to have done among our neighbours. For I am convinced that the prevention of the evil rests rather with the public in general than with medical men. The latter no doubt have been to blame in being too ready to continue injections of morphia, and even in handing over the syringe to the patients themselves. But it required time to realise the danger, and now that it is fully appreciated they are not likely to be guilty of negligence in future. Many an individual falls a victim to the habit without clearly understanding what he is doing, and therefore without premeditation. He only knows that he is suffering from severe pain or discomfort and he calls loudly for relief. If he appreciated the danger he would be less ready to put himself within the grasp of so ruthless an enemy.

When the disease from which the patient is suffering is one which will require prolonged treatment by morphia, whether administered internally or subcutaneouly, both he and his friends should be cautious how they expose themselves to such a risk: the doctor should be left to decide whether such a treatment is essential, but he should not be driven to it as he often is by urgent demands for immediate relief.

When the disease is both painful and necessarily and quickly fatal this caution does not apply. Opiates may be freely given and unhesitatingly accepted.

It may be thought that after all, when pain has been relieved and the affection which gave rise to it cured, it requires the doctor's co-operation to procure morphia for his patient. Unfortunately this is not the case; the public are allowed to poison themselves without let or hindrance. Experience has taught us that opium and morphia can be freely procured either by means of old prescriptions, or in the absence of any prescription at all. So that people are at liberty to become Morphinomaniacs if they please.

Professor Regnard says:—

But rest assured of this, gentlemen—it is the duty of the patient's family, it is the duty of all to prevent the terrible mania of which we have been just speaking from developing itself. If they will succeed they must arrest their friends in their downward course, they must take from them the means of injuring themselves, they must be ever on the watch to snatch pitilessly from them the instruments of their madness. It is perfectly true that prevention must be left largely to patients and their friends. Medical men too often first hear of the habit which has been contracted when called upon to aid in overcoming it. Ignorance seems to be responsible for many cases, and should this article be the means of pointing out the dangers of morphia to some who would otherwise have fallen victims to its habitual use, the object which the writer has in view will have been accomplished.—*Dr. Sharkey, in the Nineteenth Century.*

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rate Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 3 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb.	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3
Shins, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 6 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 5 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 6
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 2 0
Oxtail, each	0 3 0
Sirloin, per lb.	0 4 0
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 6
Beef Salt, English	0 7 0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon, per lb.	0 4 0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Pork, Salt, English	0 8 0
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0 12 0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb.	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 4 0	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 6
Breast, small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb.	0 3 0	0 3 0

SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 7 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 3
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 10 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 6
FRUITS—	
Pine Apples, large, each	0 12 0
Do. small, each	0 8 0
Custard Apples, each	0 1 6
Pomeloes, large, each	1 4 0
Do. small, each	0 8 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 9 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 3 0
Orange, large, per dozen	1 0 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 8 0
Melons, musk, large, each	0 3 0
Do. do. small, each	0 1 0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 4 0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0
Limes sweet, per dozen	0 8 0
Do. sour, per dozen	0 1 0
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	3 0 0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0 12 0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0 4 0
Pears, per dozen	1 8 0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	2 8 0
Chekoos, per dozen	0 12 0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0 3 0
Moosombies	1 4 0
FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	17 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 10 0
Babool, per candy	6 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5 8 0
Do. do. per maund	0 2 3
Aine, per candy	5 8 0
Do. per maund	0 3 3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 12 0
Do do. do. per maund	0 2 9
Kurmell, per candy	5 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 0
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0
Do. per maund	0 4 0
MILK AND BUTTER—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 3
Jagree, per maund	2 8 0
Butter, English, per tin	1 2 0
Cheese do. per tin	0 12 0
GHEE—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 6 0
Do. Ghantee, 1st sort, per seer	0 4 6
Do. Jaffralad, per seer	0 6 0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0 1 6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12 0
VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes, Mahableshwar, large, per maund	1 12 0
Do. large, per seer	0 0 9
Do. small do. per maund	1 4 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 6
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1 4 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 6
Do. small, per maund	0 12 0
Do. do. seer	0 0 4
Yams, white, per seer	0 0 9
Do. red, per seer	0 0 8
Onions, per seer	0 0 4
Turnips, large, per dozen	0 6 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 3 0
Carrots, per seer	0 0 6
Celery, large, each	0 1 0
Lettuces, each	0 0 6
Beet, large, each	0 1 3
Do. small, each	0 0 9
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 1 6
Do. white, per dozen	0 1 0
Tomatoes, per seer	0 1 0
Green Peas, per seer	0 0 6
French Beans	0 0 9
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 0 9
Brinjals, Bombay, per seer	0 4 0
Pumpkins, large, each	0 8 0
Do. small, each	0 6 0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0 4 0
Artichoke, per seer	0 1 6
Beams, double, per seer	0 1 6
Parsley, per small bunch	0 0 3
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0 0 3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	5 0 0
Do. shelled, per maund	3 12 0
Betelnut, per maund	4 0 0
Do. leaf, per 100	0 1 6
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0 0 6
PICKLES, COUNTRY—	
Mango, per seer	0 0 9
Lime, per seer	0 0 9
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 3
Do. small, per seer	0 1 3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 8
Do. pounded, per seer	0 1 6
DRY FISH—	
Surmaye large per each	0 12 0
Palah, large, each	0 1 6
Do. small, each	0 1 0
Dhomee, large, each	0 0 9
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0 1 0
Do. small, each	0 0 6
Bumlows, per dozen	0 0 6
OIL—	
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4 0 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4 2 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3 8 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4 0 0
Castor Oil, per maund	3 8 0
FRESH FISH—	
Pomfret white large, per pair	0 9 0
Do. Medium	0 6 0
Do. small,	0 3 0
Do. Black large	0 10 0
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 0 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	3 8 0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 6 0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3 4 0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3 2 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4 4 0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2 10 0
Coreed Ghoghary	3 8 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5 4 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2 10 0
Bajree, Ghautee per phurra	3 6 0
Do. Bhownuggur per phurra	3 12 0
Rice Jeerasal 1st sort	6 4 0
Do. 2nd sort per phurra	5 8 0
Do. Common per phurra	4 4 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5 0 0
Do. do. 2nd sort pr. phurra	4 4 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort per phurra	1 8 0

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - - } **Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.**

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

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"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, **HULL, ENGLAND.**

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Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lomons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

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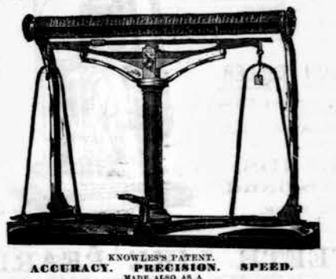
FOR THE USE OF
SPINNERS, DOUBLERS, & YARN BUYERS.
Shows EXACT Counts at a GLANCE.



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CHEMICAL AND DISPENSING BALANCE.
Dispenses with the small weights, which give so much trouble, yet weighs with certainty to *One-thousandth of a grain* or *One ten-thousandth of a grammer.* The Balance is so well constructed that it may be used in the *Chemical Laboratory* and at the *Dispensing Counter alike.*
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

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JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as 'AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Years Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

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IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
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ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself;*" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

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SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE PIANOS.

Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.

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OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL

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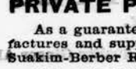

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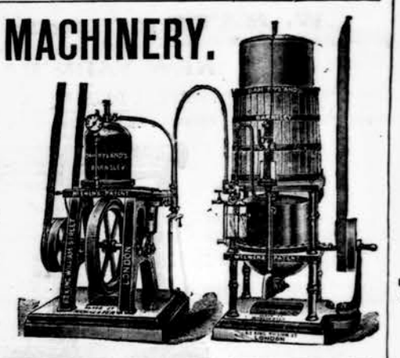

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A Pearl Dentifrice, a white powder composed of the most recherché ingredients of the Oriental herbal, warranted free from any gritty or deleterious ingredients; it whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, eradicates scurvy, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, while its anti-acidic and anti-scorbutic properties exercise a most beneficial influence on the teeth and gums. All Dentists allow that neither washes or tinctures can be so efficacious for polishing the teeth and preventing decay as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder: such ROWLANDS' ODONTO has always proved itself.

No other Odonto is genuine.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is now sold in a golden colour for fair and golden-haired people and children.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR beautifies the complexion, eradicates all cutaneous defects, and renders the skin soft, smooth and delicate. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' Articles, 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious and pernicious imitations.

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("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
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Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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2.	Duke of Connaught	„ „ 4 0	8.	Alpha	„ „ 1 8
3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	„ „ 4 0	9.	Prince of Wales	„ „ 2 0
4.	Fines (Lady)	„ „ 3 0	10.	Prince Boris	„ „ 1 8
5.	Bosphorus	„ „ 3 8	11.	Victoria	„ „ 1 8
6.	Sir Fergusson (pressed)	„ „ 3 0	12.	Sultan	„ „ 1 4

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitze Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

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Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs. 12 0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs. 6 0
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Jose Vargas	„ 50	„ 10 0	La Selika	„ 50	„ 5 0
La Flor de Tobaccos	„ 50	„ 8 0	Romeo and Juliette	„ 50	„ 4 0
Trabucos Alexandrie	„ 25	„ 3 4	La Flor de Java	„ 100	„ 4 8
Semiramis	„ 100	„ 11 0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Rs. 1)	„ 100	„ 4 8

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The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb. Rs. 2 0	Cavendish	per lb. Rs. 1 8
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ORDINARY GRAVITY.
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